

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—NO 17.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 745

THE CONSUMER'S HARVEST.

UNLIMITED BARGAINS.

NEVER-ENDING ATTRACTIONS.

Desirable styles by the hundreds of thousands dollars worth, to be sold at prices lower than has ever been known in this country.

The reasons we can afford to sell at such fearful low prices is that the entire eastern markets are terrible overstocked, and we are doing such an immense business that we are always in the markets with the ready CASH-CASH to buy up the bargains, while small merchants are generally hard up, and if they were not they could not buy as cheap, as they cannot handle large quantities. Large dealers are the only ones that can take advantage of the terrible sacrifices that are being made.

We are retailing new styles at less figures than small dealers in the city and country have paid for the stock they have on hand.

These are the times when men should make their money go as far as possible, and before you purchase one dollar's worth of Men's, Youth's Boys and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps or Furnishing goods see our immense stock, and our very low prices. The different departments of our immense establishment are crowded with customers from morning until night.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)
BATCHELDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS.

COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen and delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State, and prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

H. BATHELDER,
G. W. LOUGHBRIDGE,
J. H. WILCOX.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shales or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of this remedy this affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MAYER'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by

FRED. F. INGRAM,
Opposite Depot.

PIANOS ORGANS. — WAR On HIGH PRICES in full blast at SAMSON'S.

King Combination Captured.
Peddlars Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

728-729

Opposite Depot.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

714-725

Chas. E. Samson,
GENERAL AGENT.

New Store. New Goods. New Prices.

—FOR—
Boots and Shoes,
GO TO

MARTIN & BICKFORDS,
13 Huron t.,

Who has just received a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, in Spring and Summer Goods for

GENTS',
LADIES',
MISSES',
and CHILDRENS' wear.

Would be pleased to have you call and examine

Goods & Prices

before you make your spring purchase. We can save you money by so doing.

We have in stock a splendid line of

HATS AND CAPS

In all of the latest styles. Also Trunks and Valises and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Don't forget the place, 13 Huron St., near Post Office.

MARTIN & BICKFORD.

RANDALL'S CIRASSIAN CREAM WASH,

removes Freckles, Tan Moth Patches, Pimplies and all Blemishes of the Complexion. Leaves the skin clear and blooming, and leaves the skin white and soft as a baby's. Used by most of the prominent ladies of Detroit's best society, all of whom pronounce it thoroughly harmless and

efficient. For sale by Fred Johnson, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Wholesale Agents: { T. H. Hinshman & Son, } DETROIT,
Frederick Stearns, } Mich.
Swift & Dodds, 741-748

728-729

Opposite Depot.

Subscribe for the COMMERCIAL,

And get the Premium.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 per year, free of postage.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FRED A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

A. LBERT CRANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, D. C. GRIFFIN,

BABBITT & GRIFFIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

E. OWEN, M. D., DENTAL.

Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

PHYSICIANS.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., Office at his residence, 28 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

W. M. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Acupuncturist. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in the city, who has the largest stock in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m6

The "CROWNING GLORY"

is the only Cooking Stove in the world with the Baking OVEN EXTENDING Rearward, and over the rear extension a PORTABLE PLANISHED COPPER RESERVOIR. It is manufactured only by

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in the city, who has the largest stock in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m6

GET THE

PREMIUM!



The Sunday-School Lesson—to-morrow, June 23.

THE DECREE OF CYRUS.

II. CHRON. 36: 22-23.

Gold Text—“Speak ye conformably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her iniquity is accomplished; that her iniquity is pardoned.” Is. 40: 3.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The Lord restores his people.

The period of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon is supposed to have been about seventy years. They were mostly employed by Nebuchadnezzar upon the public works of the capital. Some of them reached positions of trust and enjoyed much independence. None, however, were allowed to return to their own country. When Cyrus came to the possession of Babylon by conquest, a better day began to dawn upon the captive Jews. “The Persians were religiously much more in sympathy with the Jews than the Caldeans had been.” Cyrus very soon issued his decree, permitted the Jews to return to their own land, and to rebuild their temple. He not only allowed but encouraged them to do this, and commanded his own subjects to assist them in so doing.

The prophet Daniel was still living when Cyrus issued his decree.

This Cyrus was the founder of the Persian Empire. He was the son of Cambyses, and the grandson of Astyages, King of Media, and his empire included Persia, Media, Babylonia, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. The ancient historian, Herodotus, says that Cyrus “ruled all over Asia.” He was killed in battle with the Scythians about 529 B. C.

The prophecy is that of Jeremiah, uttered while he was confined in prison in Jerusalem, in the reign of Zedekiah. (Jer. 32: 1-2.) He prophesied that the Jews would return from their captivity in Babylon. The same thing had been foretold by Isaiah (Is. 44: 28); and the name of Cyrus had been connected with the prediction of the return. Jeremiah had declared that the duration of the captivity would be seventy years. (Jer. 25: 11-12.) And we accordingly find that it was just seventy years after Daniel and the first captives were carried away to Babylon, when the proclamation of Cyrus was issued, authorizing the return of the Jews.

From his high character and position, doubtless had great influence with Cyrus, who was himself a prince of noble qualities, and it was probably much through his influence that Cyrus took the liberal course he did towards the Jews.

King Cyrus deserves more than a passing notice. He was more than a great conqueror. He was a noble-minded, large-hearted man; a wise statesman, a just and humane ruler, and his administration was liberal and upright. No Oriental monarch is so favorably mentioned by the sacred writers. The Jews found him a true friend, and a just defender of their rights.

There is little doubt that Cyrus believed in and revered the true God, and this was doubtless the great reason why he felt inclined to release His people from their bondage, and to send them back to their own land. A man who regards God will regard God's people.

The proclamation is a remarkable document. It was not merely uttered by the voice of a herald, but it was put into writing, which was never done except in matters of very great importance.

It is evident that Cyrus had been instructed, probably by Daniel, into the prophecies which spoke of this monarch, as designed by God to carry out this great purpose. The instruction evidently greatly impressed his mind. He regarded himself as a special instrument in the hands of Jehovah to accomplish this sacred work. And he gave himself to it with wonderful zeal.

God always has his agents ready when the time of their special service arrives. Many famous outsiders have been used as God's instruments for the good of his people. Pharaoh, and Cyrus, and Asaherius, and Darius, and Artaxerxes, and Alexander the Great, and several of the Roman Emperors were the friends and helpers of God's Church in ancient times among monarchs. In modern times the Elector of Saxony, and in some degree Henry VIII., Gustavus Adolphus, Cromwell, even the Queen of Madagascar, and the Emperor of Japan, have been used in the Providence of God, for the aid or protection of his Church.

Cyrus, the monarch of Persia, is forgotten. But as the friend of God's people he will be always remembered. Let us link our names with God's truth and God's cause if we wish to achieve a true immortality.

N. Y. Observer.

THURLOW WEED is justly held in very high estimation here and elsewhere for the many good things in his public life, his success as a journalist, and his knowledge of men. He is becoming if he has not already

become, the survivor of cotemporaries, and his frequent letters of reminiscences in the daily press are always read with interest and pleasure.

Of late he sometimes drops into bits of wisdom like the following: “If a young man in whose welfare I take an interest should consult me about office-holding, I should tell him it was one of the worst ways of commencing life.” No better advice could be given. To begin life as an office holder and to try to make a business of it has probably blighted thousands of lives.—Correspondence of Lansing Republican.

Local Matters.

—A number of the ladies of Ypsilanti have formed a class to meet twice a month through the summer for the purpose of general improvement. They meet at the room of the Ladies' Library Association on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at four o'clock in the afternoon. For the present the subject of

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

F. A. Lathrop, station agent at Sheridan, Barry county, is the company and is wanted very much by the company and numerous creditors.

The farmers are complaining terribly of the inroads made upon their crops by deer in this country. One told us that in traveling a few miles on Friday last he saw 28 deer.—*Presque Isle Co. Advance.*

Seth McLean yesterday purchased 520 acres of pine land of Clark & Judd, of this city. The land is located on the east branch of the Tittabawasee, and the price was \$30 per acre.—*Saginaw Republican.*

Gov. Croswell has been presented by W. C. Fitzsimmons, of Tecumseh, with a cane, handsomely mounted, and bearing the inscription, "Gov. Croswell, 1878, Piece of stockade of Andersonville Prison."

The suit of W. H. Brockway vs. C. and J. C. Eslow, for \$1,000 in railroad subscriptions, has been decided in favor of defendants in the Calhoun Circuit. This decision affects several other like suits now pending.

On the 7th, burglars entered the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad depot at Grandville, Kent county, broke open a trunk left there and stole from it checks and other valuable papers worth about \$1,500. The trunk was the property of a woman visiting there.

We have already mentioned the fact that the Rev. P. Fish, of Boston, proposes to erect a monument to the late Jonathan Walker. He has already purchased it. It is to be of granite and will have cut upon it the branded hand and also a portion of Whittier's celebrated poem. The monument is to weigh three tons.

The logs that will reach the Saginaw mill this year foot up 333,200,000 feet, against 590,767,940 feet actually run out last year. Add all that may be added by summer logging by railroads, and there is certain to be a large shortage of logs to be cut into timber this year as compared with last.

Delegates attending the State Sabbath-school convention at Flint, on the 25th, 26th and 27th insts., will be furnished with reduced rates of fare.

Dr. Lyman Barnard, of Berrien Springs, proposes at his death to will the use of a beautiful grove for 18 years to the Berrien county pioneer society. He will also will the museum of Indian relics to the town.

A new salt block is to be built at Bay City, on the middle ground.

10,000 people attended the veteran reunion at Paw Paw on Thursday.

In a search for the body of young Devin of Indiana, fifty bodies were found in the vaults of the Medical College at Ann Arbor.

The work on the canal is being pushed forward rapidly, and will surely be completed as soon as expected, unless something unusual happens. Eight derricks gave way several days since, seriously injuring three men, who have since recovered.

A bald eagle measuring 5 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, was recently shot in Isabella county.

The second term of the State Agricultural College opened May 28, after a short vacation, with 155 students, of whom 97 are freshmen, 27 juniors and 31 seniors. The present term closes August 26 and the Autumn term will begin September 3, when the new freshman class will be admitted.

As the local freight north on the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad was approaching Charlotte on Friday, the brake beam broke, causing 10 cars to be thrown from the track, partially demolishing them, and badly damaging their contents. The track was torn up for some distance, and in the evening it was not yet fully repaired. Damage not less than \$2,500. No one seriously hurt.

The remains of young Devins, for which so long a search has been made, were found at the University Medical College, and recognized by his brother.

A verdict of no cause of action has been rendered in the Human-Clark suit in Calhoun Circuit.

The last piece of iron constructing the frame work of the dome of the new capitol was raised and bolted in place this noon. A small evergreen tree was fastened to the top of the mast, and the stars and stripes were run up amidst cheering. The flag waves at an altitude of 265 feet.

Through some blunder, two postmasters have been commissioned at Estelle, Gratiot county, and who shall stick is now the question.

Thos. Wilcox, of Dayton, Muskegon county, aged 83, is cutting new teeth.

The Lansing Knights Templar Band made \$1,500 out of a recent band tournament.

Bellefonte Grange (Wayne county) has passed a resolution deciding to hold their wool for a time, considering that present prices are inadequate.

A little son of J. J. Hubbell, of Benzie, was attacked a few days ago by a large bald eagle. The bird made three attacks upon him, but the little fellow fought him like a hero and finally drove him off.

Treasurer Agent Swart is making it red-hot for timber thieves who have been trespassing on State lands in Alpena, Alcona, and Montmorency counties. Several have been made to disgorge at a rate which took off the profits.

Since 1847, when the death penalty was superseded by solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison, 84 life convicts have been received in that institution. Of that number 24 still remain in prison. There are now 24 convicted of murder in the second degree, 33 for assault with intent to kill, 14 for manslaughter, 1 for attempt to murder by poison, 1 for shooting with intent to murder. About 13 per cent. of the total number in prison at the close of the year were there for intent to take human life. The oldest convict is now near the close of 29 years of prison life. He was 31 years old when received.

Several agricultural societies in different parts of the State are offering premiums of furniture to couples who will consent to be married at their county fairs.

Otsego has an independent military company about fifty strong.

Vermontville Enterprise: At least fifteen cows have died in the vicinity of Eaton Rapids from what is termed milk fever, within the past ten days.

A short campaign among the pigeons at Forest Station, about twenty-one miles north of Roscommon, on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, reveals the fact that in that region there are millions of these birds. They are seen in all directions, and they are preparing to nest or have begun nesting some five or six miles out past the Manistee River. They fly back and forth across the railroad track night and morning, making it an easy matter to shoot them. Persons have begun trapping them and think they will make much money. The train stops every few nights, (the freight train) and the men kill all they wish in a few minutes;

Latest Michigan patents:
Feed Steamers—George W. Van Buren, Mendon.
Heel Supporters—Guyton T. Fisher, Fowlerville.
Side Springs for Vehicles—John Foster, Ypsilanti.

Yodelling—John F. Nolan, East Saginaw.
Money Bag Fasteners—Wm. H. Sanford, Detroit.
Children's Carriage—Adolph Shoening, Detroit.

The earnings of the State prison at Jackson during 1877 were \$112,532, against \$101,978 in 1876. The excess of earnings of the prison over expenses were \$5,543.

Albert Staley, a well known speculator and trader, was assassinated within half a mile of his home on the Gratiot turnpike, five miles south of Smith's Creek, near Port Huron, Tuesday evening at about 9:30 o'clock. He was just going to Smith's Creek in his buggy, when he was shot at from the side of the road. Fifteen buck-shot entered his body under his right shoulder, causing instant death. His body was found about 40 minutes afterward by John Staley, a son of the deceased, who was on his way home, a little beyond. At the inquest no clue had been discovered to the murderer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Orangemen of Montreal have decided to parade to church on the 12th of July. They will go unarmed and will play no party tunes in the streets, depending on the officers of the law to protect them.

Dispatches received at military headquarters confirm the press reports concerning Indian depredations in Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The uprising is considered almost universal among the Bannocks, and it is believed that all the military power of the Pacific will be required to subdue the savages.

The strikers have been plundering Rands' flour store on St. Paul street, stopping traffic and forcing truckmen to assist them in carrying off their plunder. A Battery and the police attempted to disperse the mob. The riot is on the increase, and the strikers number thousands. A battery of artillery brought to the scene had to retire as the riot act had not been read. The captain, adjutant and some of the men were badly wounded by stones thrown by the rioters. The riot act was read and the military fired upon the mob while they were at the same time charged by the cavalry. The mob scattered after several of their number were wounded and one killed. The name of the person killed in the riot to-day is Edward Beaudreau, aged 22, and lately from France.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, the Patriarch of American Poets, died Wednesday morning.

The railroad representatives at New York being unable to agree upon any plan arrangement, adjourned Wednesday sine die.

The Republicans of Ohio nominated the following ticket:

Judge of the Supreme Court—William White.

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes. Member Board of Public Works—George Paul.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Potter movement and strongly endorsing President Hayes.

The walls of two large brick stores in Rochester, fell with a terrific crash Friday afternoon, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four were recovered alive but badly injured—one or more is likely to die.

The laborers of Ottawa, Canada, made some demonstrations Friday. A delegation of 50 interviewed the Mayor at the City Hall and demanded work.

A Winnemucca dispatch via San Francisco, says 30 or 40 whites at Whitehorse Meadows, Grant Co., Oregon, are threatened by a strong force of hostile Bannocks, and the Winnemucca mounted volunteer company will start to-morrow to reinforce the settlers.

A Boise City dispatch from Major Downey, who is on his way with his command to Sheep Ranch, has received orders to return to Fort Harney in consequence of information received that the eager Piute chief was at the head of 400 warriors and resolved to go upon the war path. This band is composed of Indians who have left the Mahlner agency. Some of the military officers here have recently interviewed Tambiago, the Indian now under sentence of death for the murder of Alexander Rhoden. Tambiago says the Bannocks are led by Buffalo Horn and two others of Indians, and stated that their plan was to rendezvous at Juniper mountain and at Sheep Ranch, get the Piutes to join them, and then proceed northward to Salmon River. Tambiago has been in confinement several months, but his story is corroborated by other information, and proves that the outbreak has been long contemplated. The settlers of Brunnen and adjacent vicinity have abandoned their houses and come to this place for safety. Settlers on the Boise City and Carson City stage road, in Baker county, Oregon, for a distance of 60 miles, have all left their homes and sought places of safety.

The Wadsworth elevator burned at Buffalo Saturday; loss, \$28,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Lord Dufferin has been requested to remain in Canada as Governor General another term; but has declined.

The Socialistic labor party, in a mass meeting in New York city, Saturday night, passed resolutions repudiating every endeavor to make this party responsible for any attempted assassination, and denouncing the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany.

A Silver City dispatch says Gen. Howard left Camp Lyon this morning accompanied by some of his staff and Sallie Winnemucca, in all about a dozen Indians are reported to be burning buildings on the hostiles' positions at Stern's Mountain to-morrow. The settlers at White Horse are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians made a raid to-day on Burnt River, near Express Ranch, capturing a large number of horses.

During the recent trip of Sarah Winnemucca (a white woman) to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movement and strength of the hostile savages. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill them Friday last. A Piute chief named Netchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by a previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape.

Gus Harris, a colored United States deputy marshal, was killed at Edgerton Court House, S. C., by Brooker Toney.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Congress will sit in secret session, will appoint a committee to say what portion of the proceedings shall be published.

A report from Paris says: The many relations of the Pope, the fallen health and his intended abdication, are unfounded.

The magnates of the nations are gathering at Berlin, to attend the Congress.

The Emperor of Germany is improving, and is out of danger.

The Emperor of Germany is almost entirely recovered from the effect of his wounds. Dr. Nobling is also much better, and will recover.

The Congress will be opened by Prince Bismarck, as president, by submitting his memorandum of points, or a resume of the subjects, to be treated directly by the plenipotentiaries. The business of the first sitting will be confined to the settlement of the question whether or not the Congress shall invite Greece to participate in its transactions.

The Peace Congress held its first sitting Thursday. The presidency was conferred upon Prince Bismarck at the suggestion of Count Andraszky, who advocated this selection not simply on the ground of traditional custom, but for the eminent services which Bismarck was on all sides acknowledged to have rendered.

Prince Bismarck openly expresses the opinion that peace is necessary not only for Russia but for the whole of Europe.

At Burnley 2,500 looms employing 1,000 operatives, resumed work within the past two days. At Blackburn a mediation committee of operative intersected the head of the masters' association, promised to reopen the mills immediately if half the operatives would resume work at the reduction, and at a large meeting of weavers it was unanimously resolved to go to work at the 10 per cent. reduction.

The strikers have been plundering Rands' flour store on St. Paul street, stopping traffic and forcing truckmen to assist them in carrying off their plunder.

A Battery and the police attempted to disperse the mob. The riot is on the increase, and the strikers number thousands. A battery of artillery brought to the scene had to retire as the riot act had not been read. The captain, adjutant and some of the men were badly wounded by stones thrown by the rioters.

The riot act was read and the military fired upon the mob while they were at the same time charged by the cavalry.

The mob scattered after several of their number were wounded and one killed.

The name of the person killed in the riot to-day is Edward Beaudreau, aged 22, and lately from France.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, the Patriarch of American Poets, died Wednesday morning.

The railroad representatives at New York being unable to agree upon any plan arrangement, adjourned Wednesday sine die.

The Republicans of Ohio nominated the following ticket:

Judge of the Supreme Court—William White.

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes. Member Board of Public Works—George Paul.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Potter movement and strongly endorsing President Hayes.

The walls of two large brick stores in Rochester, fell with a terrific crash Friday afternoon, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four were recovered alive but badly injured—one or more is likely to die.

The laborers of Ottawa, Canada, made some demonstrations Friday. A delegation of 50 interviewed the Mayor at the City Hall and demanded work.

A Winnemucca dispatch via San Francisco, says 30 or 40 whites at Whitehorse Meadows, Grant Co., Oregon, are threatened by a strong force of hostile Bannocks, and the Winnemucca mounted volunteer company will start to-morrow to reinforce the settlers.

A Boise City dispatch from Major Downey, who is on his way with his command to Sheep Ranch, has received orders to return to Fort Harney in consequence of information received that the eager Piute chief was at the head of 400 warriors and resolved to go upon the war path. This band is composed of Indians who have left the Mahlner agency. Some of the military officers here have recently interviewed Tambiago, the Indian now under sentence of death for the murder of Alexander Rhoden. Tambiago says the Bannocks are led by Buffalo Horn and two others of Indians, and stated that their plan was to rendezvous at Juniper mountain and at Sheep Ranch, get the Piutes to join them, and then proceed northward to Salmon River. Tambiago has been in confinement several months, but his story is corroborated by other information, and proves that the outbreak has been long contemplated. The settlers of Brunnen and adjacent vicinity have abandoned their houses and come to this place for safety. Settlers on the Boise City and Carson City stage road, in Baker county, Oregon, for a distance of 60 miles, have all left their homes and sought places of safety.

The Wadsworth elevator burned at Buffalo Saturday; loss, \$28,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Lord Dufferin has been requested to remain in Canada as Governor General another term; but has declined.

The Socialistic labor party, in a mass meeting in New York city, Saturday night, passed resolutions repudiating every endeavor to make this party responsible for any attempted assassination, and denouncing the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany.

A Silver City dispatch says Gen. Howard left Camp Lyon this morning accompanied by some of his staff and Sallie Winnemucca, in all about a dozen Indians are reported to be burning buildings on the hostiles' positions at Stern's Mountain to-morrow. The settlers at White Horse are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians made a raid to-day on Burnt River, near Express Ranch, capturing a large number of horses.

During the recent trip of Sarah Winnemucca (a white woman) to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movement and strength of the hostile savages. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill them Friday last. A Piute chief named Netchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by a previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape.

Gus Harris, a colored United States deputy marshal, was killed at Edgerton Court House, S. C., by Brooker Toney.

During the recent trip of Sarah Winnemucca (a white woman) to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movement and strength of the hostile savages. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill them Friday last. A Piute chief named Netchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by a previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape.

Gus Harris, a colored United States deputy marshal, was killed at Edgerton Court House, S. C., by Brooker Toney.

During the recent trip of Sarah Winnemucca (a white woman) to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movement and strength of the hostile savages. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill them Friday last. A Piute chief named Netchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by a previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape.

Gus Harris, a colored United States deputy marshal, was killed at Edgerton Court House, S. C., by Brooker Toney.

During the recent trip of Sarah Winnemucca (a white woman) to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movement and strength of the hostile savages. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill them Friday last. A Piute chief named Netchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by a previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape.

Gus Harris, a colored United States deputy marshal, was killed at Edgerton Court House, S. C., by Brooker Toney.

The Temperance.

BY WILLHELM.

Wat'ish dot clatter oop da schdret
Wat's like de sound oop many feet
Comming dis way minself to meet?

"Twas Temperance.

Vot man vot it do to me say
"Coom Hans and sign de plage to-day
Und quitt die liquor right away."

"Twas Temperance.

Who says to me "You're lossing ground
And pretty soon it will pa found
Mit de cords of liquor you are bound?"

"Twas Temperance.

Who says to me "Liquors a cuss
Mid it de nation grows wuss and wuss
We'll conquer now or it will us?"

"Twas Temperance.

So den I takes dot temperance sledge
Und drives down dot little wedge
Und hopes I never break de pledge
Of Temperance.

And now I says "I'll close my bar
And while I lives I'll make war
Upon intemperance near and far
Mit Temperance.

Now even I walks along de schdret
Und I my former customers meet
Dose mit red ribbons smile to meet
Der Temperance.

But dose mitout go by mit schneen
And says "No more we gets our beer
Of dis red ribbon man right here
He's Temperance.

But den I thinks he was depest
De red's off my nose und on my west
And now I hope we all be pleased
Mit Temperance.

Then, Hip Hurrah! for the Temperance ban!
Take up the shout through all the land
And bind strong Bacchus with the steady hand
Of Temperance.

PRETTY MRS. OGILVIE.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

All the women are jealous of her; there is no doubt about that. The first time she appears in church with crisp mauve musling floating about her and a dainty mauve erection on her head, which presumably she calls a bonnet, I know at once how it will be. And of course the other sex will range themselves on her side to a man; that is beyond question. As she raises from her knees and takes her little lavender-gloved hands from her face and looks about her for a moment with a sweet shy glance, she is simply bewitching; and I doubt if any male creature in our musty little church pays proper attention to the responses for ten minutes afterwards. A new face is a great rarity with us, and such a new face one might not see once in a decade, so let us hope we may be favored.

As I gaze at the delicate profile before me, the coils of golden hair, the complexion like the inside of a sea-shell, the slender, milky-white throat, and the long, dark eye-lashes, which droop modestly over the glorious gray eyes, shall I own that I steal a glance of disapproval at Mary Anne—my Mary Anne—the partner of my joys and sorrows for twenty years and the mother of my six children? Mary Anne's figure is somewhat overblown, her hair is tinged with gray, and the complexion of her good-humored face is slightly rubicund. But she has been a good wife to me, and I feel, with a twinge of compunction, that I have no right to be critical, as I think of a shining spot on the top of my own head, and of a little box I received from the dentist only a month ago, carefully secured from observation. But as we emerge from church I draw myself up and try to look my best as we pass the trailing native robes. Jack, one of our six, stumbles over the train, which gives me an opportunity of rising my hat and apologizing for the brat's awkwardness; and I am rewarded with a sweet smile and an upward glance out of the great gray eyes which is simply intoxicating.

"We must call on Mrs. Ogilvie at once," I observed to Mary Anne as we proceed across the fields on our homeward walk. "It is my duty as her landlord to find out if she is comfortable. She is a lady-like person," I continued, diplomatically forbearing to allude to her obvious beauty; "and I daresay, my dear, you will find her an agreeable neighbor."

"Lady-like!" cries my wife, with a ring of indignation in her voice. "I don't call it lady-like to come to a quiet country church dressed as if she were going to a flower show. Besides she is painted. A color like that can't be natural. But you men are all alike—taken with an outside show and gilt."

"But my dear," I remonstrate, "perhaps she did not know how very countreid and bucolic our congregation is; and I really do think it will be very unneighborly if we don't call."

"I ignore the remark about the paint, but in my heart I give this assertion an emphatic contradiction."

"Lady-like!" cries my wife, with a ring of indignation in her voice. "I don't call it lady-like to come to a quiet country church dressed as if she were going to a flower show. Besides she is painted. A color like that can't be natural. But you men are all alike—taken with an outside show and gilt."

"I am glad all the boys are at school," observes Mary Anne, "and I think I will let the girls accept their aunt's invitation and go to her for a month."

"It would be a very good plan, and I should be glad if you would go too. A little change would do you good."

"And, pray, who is to look after you?" asks my wife, reproachfully. "Who is to see that you take your meal properly, and don't rush off to see your patients, leaving your dinner untouched on the table?"

Mentally I confess that I should probably be poorly off without my Mary Anne; but it is a bad plan to encourage vanity in one's wife, so I say: "Oh, I should do very well by myself; and with a parting nod betake myself to my daily duty."

In the village I meet Mrs. Ogilvie, basket in hand. She doesn't look well, and I say so.

"You have no business out in the heat of the day," I tell her. "What will your husband say, if he does not find you looking your best when he comes back?"

A shade passes over her face. "Ah! he would not be pleased, she says rather gravely; "he always likes to see me in the best and prettiest."

"Well then as your doctor, I must forbid your doing any more cottage visiting just at present. You are not looking strong, and going into those houses is not good for you. I will come and see you on my way back."

Which I do. I find there is nothing the matter with her; she is only a little languid.

"You had better send the children away to-morrow morning, Mary Anne," I say as soon as I get in. "Mrs. Black is very ill, and I am afraid—I cannot quite tell yet, but I am afraid—she is going to have small-pox. Of course, I shall have her removed at once, if I am right; but it may prove not to be an isolated case, and it will be as well to get the children out of the way. I shall try and persuade every one in the village to be vaccinated tomorrow."

"You will be clever if you manage that," says my wife. "I am afraid some of the people are very prejudiced against it. You know when the children and I were revaccinated three years ago, you could not persuade any of the villagers at the same time."

"We must resort to stratagem," I say. "I will go down to the cottage at once and you follow me in ten minutes with my wife. I will try and coax Mrs. Ogilvie to come out and speak to me and you must steal upon the house."

"Mrs. Ogilvie at first refuses to see or speak to me; but I go up to her door and am mean enough to remind her of my wife's devotion to her and entreat her, for her sake, to come down to me."

"Where is Frank?" she asks.

"I left him at home with Mary Ann," I replied, feeling that I am worthy of being a diplomatist early this morning; and she seemed so ill yesterday that I did not like to disappoint her. But I am not going to transgress orders again—for Frank's sake," she adds softly.

I give an internal groan. Heaven grant she may not have transgressed them once too often! And I hasten into the cottage, to find my worst fears confirmed. Mrs. Black has small-pox quite unmistakably.

For some hours I am occupied in

making arrangements for her removal to the infirmary, and in vaccinating such of my poorer patients as I can frighten or coerce into allowing me to do so; and it is afternoon before I am able to go and look after Mrs. Ogilvie.

I suppose something of my astonishment expressed itself in my countenance, for she smiles and says: "I am afraid, you think me very vain; but I cannot help knowing that I am good looking, any more than I can help being aware that my eyes are gray, not black, and that my hair is golden. It is a gift from God, like any talent, valuable one, too, I think it, and I own I am proud of it for my dear Frank's sake, who admires it so much."

Yes, this is Mrs. Ogilvie's peculiarity, as we afterwards discover—an intense and quite open admiration of her own beauty.

At first every one is astonished at this idiosyncrasy of hers, but in a little while we all come to laugh at it; there is something original and amusing about it; and in all other ways she is so charming.

My wife, with whom she speedily became intimate, tells me that she is sure she values her beauty more for her husband's sake than her own.

"She evidently adores him," says Mary Anne; "and he seems to think

so much of her sweet looks. She says

she will not frighten herself into it," adds my wife.

If she hadn't contracted it before I vaccinated her, I think she is pretty safe," I replied: "but there is just the chance that she may have had the poison in her previously."

Almost as I speak a message comes from Mrs. Ogilvie, who "wishes to see me professionally." My heart sinks as I seize my hat and follow the messenger; and with too good reason. I find her suffering from the first symptoms of small-pox; and in twenty-four hours it has declared itself unequivocally and threatens to be a bad case. I try to keep the nature of her illness from her, but in vain. She questions me closely and when she discovers the truth, gives way to a burst of despair, which is painful to witness. "I shall be marked; I shall be hideous!" she exclaims, sobbing bitterly. "Poor Frank, how he will hate me!"

In vain I tried to comfort her, to convince her that in one out of a hundred cases does the disease leave dreadful traces behind it; she refuses to be consoled. And soon she is too ill to know much of her own state. She is an orphan and has no near relatives for whom we can send, so Mary Anne installs herself in the sick room as head nurse; and as I see her bending lovingly over the poor disfigured face and ministering with tender hands to the ceaseless wants of the invalid, my wife is in my eyes beautifully exceeding; so does the shadow of a good dead cast glory around the most homely countenance.

For some time Mrs. Ogilvie's life is in great danger; but her youth and good constitution prevail against the grim destroyer, and at length I am able to pronounce all peril past.

But alas, alas, all my hopes, all my care, all my poor skill have been in vain; and the beauty which we have all admired so much, and which has been so precious to our poor patient, is a thing of the past. She is marked—slightly it is true; but the pure complexion is thick and muddy, the once bright eyes are heavy and dull, and the golden hair is thin and lustreless. We keep it from her as long as we can, but she soon discovers it in our sorrowful looks; and her horror, her agony, almost threatened to upset her reason. My wife is with her night and day, watching her like a mother, using every argument she can think of to console her, and above all counseling with gentle words, submission to the will of God. But her misery, after the first shock, is not so much for herself as for the possible effect the loss of her beauty may have on her husband, who is now daily expected. His ship has been at sea, so we have been unable to write to him; and only on his arrival in Plymouth Sound will he hear of his poor young wife's illness and disfigurement. Before her sickness she had been counting the hours, now she sees every day go past with a shudder, feeling that she is brought twenty-four hours nearer to the dread trial. At length his vessel arrives, and I receive a telegram telling me when we may expect him, and begging me to break the news gently to his wife. She receives it with a flood of bitter tears and sobs, crying out that he will hate and loathe her, and that she is about to lose all the happiness of her life. My wife weeps with her, and I am conscious of a choking sensation in my throat as we take leave of her half an hour before Mr. Ogilvie is expected, and pray God to bless and sustain her.

We were sitting in a rather melancholy mood after dinner, talking of the poor young husband and wife, when Mr. Ogilvie is announced, and I hasten to the door to meet him.

"She will not see me!" he says impetuously, coming in without any formal greeting. She has shut herself into her room, and calls me with hysterical tears that she is too dreadfully to look upon, that I shall cease to love her as soon as I behold her, and that she cannot face it." And then the strong man falls into a chair with a sob.

"It is not so bad as that," I begin.

"I don't care how bad it is," he cries, "she need not doubt my love. My poor darling will always be the same to me whether she has lost her beauty or not."

Whereupon I extend my hand to him and shake his heartily; and I know my wife has great difficulty in retaining herself from enveloping him in her motherly arms and embracing him.

"We must resort to stratagem," I say.

"I will go down to the cottage at once and you follow me in ten minutes with my wife. I will try and coax Mrs. Ogilvie to come out and speak to me and you must steal upon the house."

"Mrs. Ogilvie at first refuses to see or speak to me; but I go up to her door and am mean enough to remind her of my wife's devotion to her and entreat her, for her sake, to come down to me."

"Where is Frank?" she asks.

"I left him at home with Mary Ann," I replied, feeling that I am worthy of being a diplomatist early this morning; and she seemed so ill yesterday that I did not like to disappoint her. But I am not going to transgress orders again—for Frank's sake," she adds softly.

I give an internal groan. Heaven

grant she may not have transgressed them once too often!

And I hasten into the cottage, to find my worst fears confirmed. Mrs. Black has small-pox quite unmistakably.

For some hours I am occupied in

out, hear the latch on the garden gate click; but she, absorbed in her sorrow, does not notice it. I look up and see Frank Ogilvie's eyes fixed hungrily on his wife. Her changed appearance must be an awful shock to him; but he bears it bravely; and in a moment he has sprung forward, clasped her in his arms, and the poor scarred face is hidden on his true loving heart.

Then Mary Anne and I turn silently away, and leave him to teach her that there are things more valuable, of far higher worth, than any mere beauty of face or form.

After all we do not lose her, for Mr. Ogilvie, coming into some money, leaves the navy and purchases a small estate in our neighborhood, on which they still reside. Mrs. Ogilvie is no longer young, and has a family of lads and lasses around her who inherit much of their mother's loveliness. But one of the first things she teaches them is not to set a fictitious value on it; "for," she says, "I thought too much of mine, and God took it from me." No one ever hears her regret the loss of her beauty; "for through the trial," she tells my wife, "I learned to know the true value of my Frank's heart."

She simply worships her husband, and is in all respects a happy woman. Indeed, seeing the sweet smiles which adorn her face and the loving light which dwells in her eyes, I am sometimes tempted to call her as of yore—Pretty Mrs. Ogilvie.

White Trash.

THEIR PECCULARITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS INTERESTINGLY SKETCHED.

G. W. Smalley, in the Philadelphia Times.

To form any proper conception of the condition of the poor white trash, one should see them as they are. It is true that the war, emancipation, and the establishment of free schools has helped their condition somewhat, but they yet retain many of those characteristics which distinguished them in slavery times.

The poor white trash are about the only paupers in the Southern States, and they are very rarely supported by either the State or community in which they reside. They are found nowhere but in the country, in hilly and mountainous regions generally, in communities by themselves, and far removed from the more refined settlements.

Why it is they always select the hilly and consequently unproductive country for their homes, is unknown. In the settlements wherein they chiefly reside the poor whites rarely live more than a mile or two apart. Each household or head of a family builds himself a little hut of round logs or pine poles, chinks the spaces between these with clay mixed with wheat straw; builds at one end a big wooden chimney with a tapering top, all the interstices being "dotted" as above, puts down a puncheon floor, and a loft of ordinary boards overhead; fills the inside of the dwelling with a few rickety chairs a long bench, a dirty bed or two, a spinning-wheel (the loom, if any, is outside under a shed), a skillet, an oven, a frying-pan, a triangular cupboard in one corner, and a rack over the door on which to hang old "Spitfire" the family rifle, and both the cabin and furniture are considered complete.

The happy owner then "clears" some five acres or so of land immediately surrounding his domicile, and these he pretends to cultivate, planting only corn, pumpkins and a little garden truck. He next builds a rude kennel for his dog or dogs, a "primitive" looking stall for his "nag," ditto for Beck, his cow, and a pole hen-house for his poultry.

This last he covers over with dirt and weeds and creeps on one side of it a long slim pole, from the upper branches of which dangle gourds for the martins to build their nests in—martins being generally regarded as useful to drive off all bloody-minded hawks that look with too hungry an eye upon the rising generation of dung-hills.

Being thus prepared for housekeeping, now comes the tug of war. Whatever may be said of the poverty of the poor white, of his ignorance and general spiritual degradation, he rarely suffers from hunger or cold. As a class, indeed, they are much better off than the peasantry in Europe, and many a poor mechanic in your city—to say nothing of the thousands without trade or occupation wandering through the North and West—would be most happy at any time from December to March to share the cheerful warmth of the blazing pine knots, which glow upon every poor man's hearth in the South, as well as to help devour the fat haunches of the noble old buck, whose carcass hangs suspended from one of the beams of the loft overhead, ready at all times to have a slice cut from its sinewy bones and broiled to delicious juiciness upon the glowing coals. Indeed, the only source of trouble to the poor white is the preservation of his yearly "crops" of corn, owing to the sterility of his lands and deficient cultivation that sometimes fail him, running all to weeds and grass. But he has no lack of meats. Wild hogs, deer, wild turkeys, squirrels, raccoons, opossums—these and many more are at his very doors, and he has only to pick up the old "Spitfire," walk a few miles out into the forest and return home laden with meat enough to last him a week.

And should he desire to purchase a little wool for spinning, or cotton ditto, or a little "sweetening" to put in his coffee or "sassecock" tea, or a few cups and saucers, or powder and shot, salt, meal or other household necessities, a week's successful hunting invariably supplies him with enough game to procure the whith for luxuries which he soon possesses himself of from the nearest village or crossroads store.

Having obtained what he wants he hastens back to his barren solitude; his wife and daughters spin and weave the wool or cotton into such description of cloth as is most in vogue for the time being; while the husband, father, sons and brothers betake themselves to their former idle habits, hunting, beef shooting, gander-pulling, marble playing, card playing and getting drunk.

Panics, financial pressures and the like, are unknown among them, and about the only crisis of which they know anything is when a poor fellow is called upon to "shuffle off this mortal coil."

Money, in fact, is almost an unknown commodity in their midst,

and whether our currency is gold, greenbacks or the dollar of our "daddies" concerns them not. Nearly all their trafficking is carried on by barter alone.

In their currency a cow is considered worth so much, a horse so much, a dog so much, a fat buck so much, a fat turkey so much, a coon skin so much, etc., and by these values everything else is rated. Dollars and dimes they never bother their brains about.

The chief characteristic, the crowning emblem of the poor white, however,

is laziness. He is the laziest two-legged animal that walks erect on the face of the earth.

Even his motions are slow, and his speech a sickening drawl, worse a great deal than the most downeastern

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1878.

A UNIVERSAL shout of thanks-giving goes up in view of the adjournment of Congress.

No one event has stirred up more excitement in this State and in fact the country than the discoveries in the picking vaults at the University. They are too sickening to present to our readers. Subjects for the use of medical students are a necessity. It is the duty of the State to furnish them without robbing the graves of the lamented dead.

SENATOR CHRISTIANITY emphatically puts on a squelcher and repudiates the contents of a letter which Beal had published, purporting to come from him (Christianity), maligning Judge Huntington. In a letter to President Angell, he says:

"I will here reiterate that I never represented or promised to Mr. Beal that 'in case he (the Judge) should so find,' etc., as there stated, or in any other contingency, I would make 'a representation of the facts to the Board by which he (Beal) would be relieved in the premises,' nor did I ever think of making any such promise or agreement. I never doubted his integrity, nor have I ever said anything which I supposed in any manner impugned his integrity."

It is really amusing to read the notices in the State press, outside of Detroit, of the Post and Tribune and Free Press—each county sheet vying with its cotemporary in stopping over with the praise of their wonderful virtues. The managers shrewdly publish these sickening puffs, and as much as say to each country dolt, "Can't you go one more? Get up one peg higher than your neighbor." Just now these metropolitan papers are devising new schemes in the competition for country laudation. Brethren of the interior, is it not about time the role was changed, and the Detroit press give now and then a sweet morsel to titillate our pride and laud our grand successes?

In another column will be seen the platform and speeches made at the Convention last week. George H. Hopkins, who has served efficiently as chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, introducing James H. Stone as temporary chairman. He made a sensible speech. The committees selected from this Congressional District were: On Credentials, C. R. Patterson, of Washtenaw, and N. N. Kendall, of Monroe; On Permanent Organization, Geo. Spalding, of Monroe, and C. T. Mitchell, of Hillsdale; On Resolutions, Chas. Rynd, of Lenawee, and J. M. Osborn, of Hillsdale. Over 600 names were reported as delegates. Senator Chandler, President of the convention, took the chair amid the waving of handkerchiefs, cheers, and unbounded enthusiasm. The outside attendance upon the convention was unprecedented. We noticed Capts. Allen and Spencer, David Edwards, and Alva Worden, from this city, and F. A. Graves, Ypsilanti Town, and Andrew Campbell, Pittsfield.

The Lansing Republican gives the list of editors who served as delegates in the Republican State Convention last week. Senator Chandler, in naming the farmer as "having left his plow, the mechanic his tools, the banker his bank, the physician his patients, the lawyer his clients, and the clergyman his pulpit," might with propriety have added, "And the editor has dropped his pen to join the grand company of patriots who mean to save the State from falling a prey to designing and dangerous men and parties." We quote:

J. A. Aldrich, Coldwater Republican.

B. Angier, Charlotte Republican.

T. S. Applegate, Adrian Times.

C. R. Patterson, Ypsilanti Commercial.

T. C. Phillips, Bay City Tribune.

F. H. Rankin, Flint Citizen.

R. L. Warren, Lawrence Advertiser.

R. A. Beal, Ann Arbor Courier.

Frank S. Burton, Midland Independent.

S. T. Conway, Paw Paw True Northerner.

G. M. Dewey, Hastings Banner.

L. A. Duncan, Niles Republican.

D. J. Easton, Union City Register.

W. L. Eaton, Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Otis Fuller, Ingham County News.

C. J. Greenleaf, Dowagiac Republican.

D. C. Henderson, Allegan Journal.

H. E. Hoard, Iosco County Gazette.

Jas. O'Donnell, Jackson Citizen.

L. J. Merchant, St. Joseph Traveller-Herald.

It is too late in the day, but we cannot forbear pointing out the fallacy of the Post and Tribune criticism of our position in regard to the State platform. The same reasoning that would compel a stand in regard to financial matters would demand an enunciation of views upon the temperance question. The Republican party embraces not a few prohibitionists, and they could reasonably demand to be heard in the platform as well as the advocates of a gold and silver basis, National banks, and payment of bonds in gold. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The Commercial idea was the one which, in the beginning, made and cemented the Republican party out of diverse elements, and which has made it a power in the nation, viz.: unity in the fundamental principles of liberty, in giving free speech and the franchise to every American citizen, honesty and economy in the administration of affairs, but in questions of minor importance, liberty to differ. By dragging in too many issues, a party can be made inconveniently small and powerless. As for the Commercial, it deems prohibition a vital issue, and the Republican party must eventually, in Michigan as in Maine, adopt it, but it considered it unwise to press it this campaign, though certainly it is a more pertinent State issue than that of finance, as morals are above mere self.

"The Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL is very much exercised, in what little mind it has, because the Evening News doesn't champion Dr. Douglas & Co. The COMMERCIAL says: 'It has been a query with the readers of The Evening News in this vicinity how liberally Beal pays it for beslobbering him with soft soap.' It is a query at Ann Arbor what especially fund the money comes from with which the editor of the COMMERCIAL gets paid for defending the University steal."—Evening News.

"A query at Ann Arbor?" Yes, and it will remain so forever as to the "especial friend." There are two fallacies in the above: 1st, That the COMMERCIAL has ever received a cent, or expects to, for any position it may have taken in relation to the Rose-Douglas matter; and, 2d, That the COMMERCIAL has defended or excused the "steal." It has favored punishment upon the party or parties in whose hands the "steal" may be found, Rose or Douglas, or both. According to the report of the Legislative committee, and also by the findings of the Court, "the steal" is in the hands of both Rose and Douglas. The News, in season and out of season, glorifies the man who defends one party thus convicted. The COMMERCIAL, perhaps because it has not mind enough to do otherwise, favors the punishment of both, the shutting them forever out of the University, and the entire exclusion of the whole thing from local, county, and State politics, leaving the crime and criminals in the hands of the judiciary as provided for by wise laws. The better judgment of the News would lead it in the same direction, but proverbially it only "beslobbers" for pay, and hence, etc.

THE UNION AND ARGUS (Brooklyn, N. Y.) makes an able appeal for Sunday-school temperance celebrations this year, with whiskey and tobacco left out, also gunpowder in the shape of cannon, guns, pistols, rockets, and the destructive fire cracker. It says that the use of these things is fast growing into disfavor, and continues:

The Chinese, hemmed in by a wall of bigotry and conservatism, still sees in his going and firecrackers the only fit method of expressing his political exultation or propitiating duty. But the higher up we get in the scale of civilization the more the intellect supersedes the physical senses, and the greater is the demand for that in popular celebrations which shall appeal to the best instincts and motives of the human breast, and set on foot influences that shall be permanent and fruitful in their effect. Especially do we find this sentiment growing in this country. There is a desire in every American heart to make the celebration of Independence Day of meaning to the people, of value in strengthening the patriotism of the adult and sowing the seed of love of country in the heart of the youth.

One proposition is to observe the day with a grand celebration by Sunday-school children, not exactly a celebration that shall be characterized by mere devotional exercises, but one whose predominating idea shall be patriotism, and whose tendency shall be to stimulate love of country.

The following are some of the themes suggested:

What is the relation of the Bible to modern thought and modern civilization?

Religious education the safeguard of civil liberty.

The perfected and coming State. What are to be its nature and principles?

Relation of the observance of the Sabbath to national welfare. What laws are violated in gaming, horse-racing, army drilling, voting, or publishing newspapers on the Sabbath day?

National prosperity dependent not so much upon material wealth as upon public morality. Illustrated by the history of the Jewish people.

National wealth valuable and available in proportion to national morality.

Should any habitual violator of good morals, known to be a Sabbath breaker, a false swearing, a drunkard or licentious, be sustained as a candidate for political office?

Yours truly, GEO. S. BIXBY.

THE WATCHWORD OF THE DEVIL.—PLAYING MISCHIEF WITH MINISTERS AND CHURCH MEMBERS.—GENUINE REFORMERS DISCOVERING THE FALLACY.

mer seemed to yield upon the platform to the immense pressure brought to bear by Joslin, Woodruff & Co. We know that it was not in their hearts thus to do. The advocates of cards, etc., took refuge under the excuses and apologies made for them, however tattered the cloak, and thus have been emboldened to keep the evils alive. They have chinked over the weaknesses of this class of citizens, and even laid the sweetunction to their souls that one prominent minister was with them, and apparently had good reason for so doing. And here is the answer to last week's Sentinel article on "Hypocrisy." It is not surprising that parties like Mr. Corey (who was a member, we believe, of the M. E. Church,) should reason that, since these saloon appendages were recognized and supported by religious men under the plea of reform, surely they must, as a matter of consistency, approve and endorse them when conducted by temperance men—at least they must stultify themselves in opposing private enterprises of this sort.

The result of an acquiescence in the idea of "countenancing evil that good may come," of at least an unmanly failure to protest, is thus reaping, as might justly be expected, a fertile crop of malign influences that will curse and ruin many youth. It is a subtle and poisonous principle, and the fact of its apparent high endorsement will work out an infinite mischief. Had the COMMERCIAL failed to protest, there would have been a community perfectly torpid, the church and ministers asleep, while these things, *sure as unerring fate*, under the guise of reform, would be reaching out their devil fish arms into many households, and grasping in their clutch our boys, and even men, and preparing them by rapid processes for drones and tramps, communists, licentiousness, the dram shop, and the drunkard's doom.

Whether successful or unsuccessful, it will be the proudest fact in the history of the COMMERCIAL that it took a stand and made a record in regard to this "pious fraud," and through detraction and persecution supersedes the physical senses, and the greater is the demand for that in popular celebrations which shall appeal to the best instincts and motives of the human breast, and set on foot influences that shall be permanent and fruitful in their effect. Especially do we find this sentiment growing in this country. There is a desire in every American heart to make the celebration of Independence Day of meaning to the people, of value in strengthening the patriotism of the adult and sowing the seed of love of country in the heart of the youth.

One proposition is to observe the day with a grand celebration by Sunday-school children, not exactly a celebration that shall be characterized by mere devotional exercises, but one whose predominating idea shall be patriotism, and whose tendency shall be to stimulate love of country.

The following are some of the themes suggested:

What is the relation of the Bible to modern thought and modern civilization?

Religious education the safeguard of civil liberty.

The perfected and coming State. What are to be its nature and principles?

Relation of the observance of the Sabbath to national welfare. What laws are violated in gaming, horse-racing, army drilling, voting, or publishing newspapers on the Sabbath day?

National prosperity dependent not so much upon material wealth as upon public morality. Illustrated by the history of the Jewish people.

National wealth valuable and available in proportion to national morality.

Should any habitual violator of good morals, known to be a Sabbath breaker, a false swearing, a drunkard or licentious, be sustained as a candidate for political office?

Yours truly, GEO. S. BIXBY.

THE WATCHWORD OF THE DEVIL.—PLAYING MISCHIEF WITH MINISTERS AND CHURCH MEMBERS.—GENUINE REFORMERS DISCOVERING THE FALLACY.

It is said, by a few short-sighted persons, that if the COMMERCIAL had kept still the card and billiard rooms would have been out long ago. This reasoning is disproved in all the history of the past. It is contradictory to individual and collective experience. If so, unimpeached, will cure itself. Disease, unattacked, will heal itself. Slavery, unassailed, would have died out in this country, and before it did. Intemperance, left to itself, would have become extinct years ago. What is the use of temperance societies? Reformers, tear off your red ribbons; blot out your pledges. Good Templars and Sons of Temperance, your organizations are needless. Temperance lecturers are engaged in perpetuating the evil by unseasonable agitation. Step down and out of the pulpit, ministers of the Gospel. Cease your warfare against sin and the devil. Consume your Bibles in the bonfire. Abolish Sunday-school work. You are doing great mischief. The devil, unresisted, will gradually, of his own free will, become angelic. The wicked, if let alone to prosecute their evil ways, will turn to righteousness. The world, left to itself, will reform itself. The prophets of old who protested against idolatry; Christ in rebuking the Pharisee; Luther in protesting against the wicked assumptions of Popery; Puritans in denouncing tyranny; our Revolutionary fathers in protesting against English oppression; Hampden and Roger Williams, Clarkson and Wilberforce, Patrick Henry, John Adams, Garrison and Sumner—all these worthies were engaged in superfluous work.

The principle is so absolutely absurd that it would seem that no one but an idiot would advance it. The fact is, that had the COMMERCIAL been sustained in its protest against the card and billiard rooms by the ministers of the Gospel, and by men professing better things in the churches, the evil would have disappeared months ago. It is true that Revs. Perkin, Richmond, and Wilson have done so in their pulpits; but the two for-

GRAND ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS!

'BE GOOD TO YOURSELF, HOW ? GO TO

& BRO.,

C.S. WORTLEY

AND GET YOU A

NICE SUIT,

COAT,

VEST,

PANTS,

HAT,

CAP,

COLLARS,

UNDERWEAR, ETC.,

SO DOING

YOU WILL

PUT YOUR MONEY

OUT AT

First-Class Interest.

MILLINERY,

POWER BOLT CUTTING MACHINES

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Clappman to send their printing to this office.

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Home Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. John Gilbert; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. E. N. Follett; 2d Vice-President, Mrs. D. Putnam; Rec. Secy., Mrs. H. E. Dickinson; Ypsilanti H. Treas., Mrs. S. Shier; Detroit H. Treas., Miss Delia Compton; Executive Committee, Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Mayes, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. LaRue, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Laible, Mrs. Kief. During the year the Society has distributed \$445.95, and relieved the wants of eighty-three families.

As most of our citizens are aware, Ypsilanti has received the visitations of a gang of burglars during the past week. Tuesday night the residences of Rev. John M. Richmond on Ellis street, Mr. Lee Yost on Hamilton street, Mr. Dolson on Adams street, and Mr. Cole on Summit street were entered. Mr. Richmond awoke about two o'clock and saw that some of his clothes were scattered about the room in a rather promiscuous style, but suspected nothing wrong, supposing they had been left by a member of the family. In the morning he discovered that the house had been ransacked and some silver spoons and other small articles taken. At Mr. Yost's the front door was open in the morning but nothing was missing. At Mr. Van Cleve's, next to Mr. Yost's, the key in a lock was turned but the door was held fast by a bolt. Mr. Cole figures up his loss as a despoiled pantry and a few articles of silver ware. Nothing was taken from Mr. Dolson's. On Wednesday night or Thursday morning Watson Snyder's residence was entered and robbed of a rifle and some tea-spoons. A tin box was broken open but it contained nothing but papers it was not carried away. A safe in which there was quite an amount of money, and which was unfastened, was not touched, the thieves being under the impression that it was locked.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Rev. Mr. Tompkins, of Dundee, addresses the reform club to-morrow.

Friday the Union School closes, graduating exercises at 2 p. m. Revs. D. S. Shier, J. S. Boyden will give addresses.

Last Saturday afternoon the band of Hope, numbering 160, had a pleasant time in Mead's Grove. Miss Anna Gibbs presented the Martial boys with a large frosted cake, inscribed "from the land of Hope." Mrs. N. G. Nicholsen is President. The band holds meetings every alternate Saturday afternoon, at 2 p. m.

The Baptist House of Worship has been removed from top to bottom.

A novel way of retaining bees on a swarm was exhibited by Messrs. Aldrich and Burkhardt. In the absence of the owner, the first swam Mr. A. ensconced in ten yards of Mosquito netting behind an apple tree 60 feet away bravely fought the foe. An hour later Mr. B. ghost-like shrouded in a white sheet 200 feet away on top of a wood house awakened intense enthusiasm in battling the advancing colonists.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." Real Estate Sales.—Sally A. Cooper (by attorney) to Samuel Robbins, part of lot 439 in Noris' addition to Ypsilanti; \$600.... Walter H. Hawkins to Frances T. Bodgards, land lying along the Chicago road and on the west side of Hawkins street; also land beginning with lot 62, in Hawkins addition to Ypsilanti; \$1,200.

As we go to press the citizens committee have nearly completed arrangements for the grandest Fourth of July celebration ever held in this State. Four or five military companies will be in line, also two or more Cornet Bands, Fire Department, Odd Fellows, Arbeit Verein, Schuetzenbund, Maennerchor, Turners and Masons. One of the great features of the procession will be the representation of trades, something entirely new for Ann Arbor. In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks.

The Committee on programme is making an effort to secure some prominent man to deliver an address. The names of Bea Butler and Ben Hill are mentioned, and the committee who are in correspondence with them, if unsuccessful, will secure other equally able speakers.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER"—The bell for the new court house has arrived.

Mr. Randall Schuyler has been appointed freight and passenger agent at this place on the T. & A. A. R. R.

July 6th, Prof. Charles Gatchell starts for Europe. He goes as a delegate from the National Medical Association to the World's Medical Convention, which will be held in Paris, August 6th.

There has been a court-martial ordered by Col. Withington, of Jackson, for the trial of such members of Company A as may be brought before him, to take place in this city on Tuesday the 25th.

The following are the stations on the T. & A. A. R. R.: Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti Junction, Uriana, Nora, Milan, Azalia, Macon, Dundee, Monroe Junction, Lin-Lu, Seola, Samaria, Hawthorne, Detroit and Toledo Junction, North Toledo. Distance, 46 miles.

Hon. Samuel Carey, of Ohio, will talk greenbacks to the people of this city and Ypsilanti the last of this month. If Sam will only tell the people how to obtain the greenbacks without labor or an equivalent, he will confer an everlasting favor upon the people of this county.

Among the deaths of elderly people in this city and vicinity is that of Mrs. Phebe Brokaw of Northfield, who died on the 7th, aged ninety years, seven months and twenty-six days. Funeral services were held at the church in Webster on Monday last. The deceased had been a resident of that township since 1837, and was the wife of the late John Brokaw.

The Detroit papers and some others have been circulating the story that Dr. Morton, of this place, is connected with the Harrison body-snatching case of Cincinnati, which is notorious, as Dr. J. W. Morton is not connected with this or any other college, and has nothing whatever to do with procuring cadavers. The error probably arose by reason of one of the body-snatchers named Christiansen, arrested in Toledo last fall, giving his name as Morton, and the

tody he took having been recovered in this place.

A meeting of the business committee of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday, at which time some minor changes were made in the premium list as reported at a previous meeting. Col. Burleigh was appointed a committee of one to invite Gen. McClelland to give an address before the society. L. Davis was appointed recording secretary, vice Wm. A. Lovejoy, vacated. The committee on printing was instructed to issue the premium list, August 1st. Some special premiums will be offered for trotting races. The fair will be held October 1, 2, 3, and 4 inclusive.

Mr. Theodore Stanton, of Webster, while crossing a marsh on his farm, one day last week, saw in the ditch something which he at first took to be the hoof of some animal protruding from the muck; but a further examination revealed that it was the monstrous tooth, in a perfect state of preservation, of some animal. It measures eight inches front, and is four inches in thickness, with strong, heavy roots; weight, five pounds and six ounces. It shows that it has done long service in mastification, being well worn. The enamel is quite thick, and as good as ever. The animal that carried this tooth must have exceeded one hundred tons in weight, according to the best analogy we can make.

A meeting of citizens was held Wednesday evening to make arrangements for celebrating July 4th in a becoming manner. Those present felt quite enthusiastic on the subject and elected the following officers and committees, to make all necessary arrangements: President of the Day, Hon. Alpheus Feltch. Vice-Presidents, Mayor W. B. Smith, Joe T. Jacobs, E. Lawrence, Henry W. Rogers, R. A. Beal, Ed. Duffy, E. B. Pond, Christian Mack, A. Kearney, P. Bach, Marshall of the Day, Col. Henry S. Dean, Committee on Programmes, R. E. Frazer, John F. Lawrence, Henry C. Waldrone. Finance Committee, Jacob F. Schuh, A. L. Noble, Joe T. Jacobs, Fred Schmidt, Jr. Finance Committee, Jacob F. Schuh, A. L. Noble, Joe T. Jacobs, Fred Schmidt, Jr. Committee on Invitations, Capt. S. B. Revenagh, Col. John L. Burleigh, Fred Schmidt, Jr., Herman Hutzell, J. Sprague, Jacob Boyd. Decorating Committee, L. S. Lerch, Jacob F. Schuh, Herman Hutzell, George Cropsey, Frank Webster, Fred Shier, E. B. Abel, G. Bliss.

The Regents of the University, by their counsel, Judge Jonathan G. Bamastil, moved that the appeal of Prof. Douglass in the laboratory case, be entered and dismissed. Judge Douglass entered for the appellant, and as he was surety on the appeal bond, Chief Justice Campbell, who is his brother-in-law, did not sit in the case, and Mr. Justice Marston, as Senior Justice, presided. The motion to dismiss was granted on the fact that the decree of the court below is not final decree, and the case is not therefore, appealable at this stage. Judge Douglass acquiesced in this position, and said the appeal had been taken only as a measure of extreme precaution, to protect the rights of the appellant, if necessary. He did not oppose the motion to dismiss. The court ordered the appeal to be entered and dismissed, all questions involved being likely to come up on an appeal from a final decree in the case.

The reputation that our University, in connection with others, is establishing for procuring cadavers for the medical departments, of body snatchers, is very unsavory. Wednesday evening, Thomas E. Snedeker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in company with Sheriff Case, of this place, made a thorough search of the medical department. They found 40 bodies in a pickle in the vats, and among the number, discovered the body of young Devin, nephew of Ben. Harrison, Governor of Indiana, whose body was discovered to be missing about the same time that the grave of Hon. J. Scott Harrison was robbed, whose body was discovered in the Cincinnati Medical College. From marks and scars on the body, the officer is quite positive that the body he has selected is that of young Devin.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Rev. Mr. Tompkins, of Dundee, addresses the reform club to-morrow.

Friday the Union School closes, graduating exercises at 2 p. m. Revs. D. S. Shier, J. S. Boyden will give addresses.

Last Saturday afternoon the band of Hope, numbering 160, had a pleasant time in Mead's Grove. Miss Anna Gibbs presented the Martial boys with a large frosted cake, inscribed "from the land of Hope." Mrs. N. G. Nicholsen is President. The band holds meetings every alternate Saturday afternoon, at 2 p. m.

The Baptist House of Worship has been removed from top to bottom.

A novel way of retaining bees on a swarm was exhibited by Messrs. Aldrich and Burkhardt. In the absence of the owner, the first swam Mr. A. ensconced in ten yards of Mosquito netting behind an apple tree 60 feet away bravely fought the foe. An hour later Mr. B. ghost-like shrouded in a white sheet 200 feet away on top of a wood house awakened intense enthusiasm in battling the advancing colonists.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." Real Estate Sales.—Sally A. Cooper (by attorney) to Samuel Robbins, part of lot 439 in Noris' addition to Ypsilanti; \$600.... Walter H. Hawkins to Frances T. Bodgards, land lying along the Chicago road and on the west side of Hawkins street; also land beginning with lot 62, in Hawkins addition to Ypsilanti; \$1,200.

As we go to press the citizens committee have nearly completed arrangements for the grandest Fourth of July celebration ever held in this State. Four or five military companies will be in line, also two or more Cornet Bands, Fire Department, Odd Fellows, Arbeit Verein, Schuetzenbund, Maennerchor, Turners and Masons. One of the great features of the procession will be the representation of trades, something entirely new for Ann Arbor. In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks.

The Committee on programme is making an effort to secure some prominent man to deliver an address. The names of Bea Butler and Ben Hill are mentioned, and the committee who are in correspondence with them, if unsuccessful, will secure other equally able speakers.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER"—The bell for the new court house has arrived.

Mr. Randall Schuyler has been appointed freight and passenger agent at this place on the T. & A. A. R. R.

July 6th, Prof. Charles Gatchell starts for Europe. He goes as a delegate from the National Medical Association to the World's Medical Convention, which will be held in Paris, August 6th.

There has been a court-martial ordered by Col. Withington, of Jackson, for the trial of such members of Company A as may be brought before him, to take place in this city on Tuesday the 25th.

The following are the stations on the T. & A. A. R. R.: Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti Junction, Uriana, Nora, Milan, Azalia, Macon, Dundee, Monroe Junction, Lin-Lu, Seola, Samaria, Hawthorne, Detroit and Toledo Junction, North Toledo. Distance, 46 miles.

Hon. Samuel Carey, of Ohio, will talk greenbacks to the people of this city and Ypsilanti the last of this month. If Sam will only tell the people how to obtain the greenbacks without labor or an equivalent, he will confer an everlasting favor upon the people of this county.

Among the deaths of elderly people in this city and vicinity is that of Mrs. Phebe Brokaw of Northfield, who died on the 7th, aged ninety years, seven months and twenty-six days. Funeral services were held at the church in Webster on Monday last. The deceased had been a resident of that township since 1837, and was the wife of the late John Brokaw.

The Detroit papers and some others have been circulating the story that Dr. Morton, of this place, is connected with the Harrison body-snatching case of Cincinnati, which is notorious, as Dr. J. W. Morton is not connected with this or any other college, and has nothing whatever to do with procuring cadavers. The error probably arose by reason of one of the body-snatchers named Christiansen, arrested in Toledo last fall, giving his name as Morton, and the

NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

500 DOLLARS TO LOAN,

Call at this office.

CALL AT FRANK SMITH'S EMPORIUM

And get a glass of that ever cool and delicious Soda Water. Get his prices on anything you may want and satisfy yourself that his advertisement this week is no humbug.

741

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

THAT "THAT GOOSE."

May we long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch.

744-1 RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

RELIABLE.

Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents.

THE CRY OF FIRE

The other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the hind end of a wagon and had on cardinal red stockings. Smith's salaratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and has expansion enough for the whole greenback party. Be careful and use only 3% as much as you would use of any other brand.

Manufactured by HENRY S. SMITH & CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

HORRID!

A cough. Cure it with Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents.

BEE SURE TO CALL

For Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup if you are troubled with a bad Cough or Cold. It relieves after taking the first dose. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. Ingram.

A MONG THE LATE ARRIVALS

Wright's Cough Syrup. It can be seen at any Drug Store. Price 25 cents a bottle.

TO THOSE WHO ARE SO UNFORTUNATE

As to become prematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hall's Hair Renewer. We do so with the utmost confidence because it is everywhere received with marked favor, and has built upon its own merits such a sure foundation that it is known and used in all civilized countries.—ADDITION (N. Y.) ADVERTISER.

MOTHERS

Need not be kept awake nights by the incessant coughing of their children if they have Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup at hand, and give one or two doses in season. Price only 25 cents. Sold by Fred Ingram.

CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED RAILWAY PITCHING APPARATUS

Will unload a ton of Hay in 5 minutes. Offered to farmers on trial and warranted to prove satisfactory or no sale. For sale by FRANK CLARK, Saline, Mich. 742m

FOUNTAIN

Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by all first-class dealers.

738m3

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

To all who wish anything in the line of Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmere, Jaquots, Victoria, Wainscots, Plaques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

"FIRE, FIRE."

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures.

729

"LADIES, LADIES,"

Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Gloves is the boss and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRER AND CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

OLD PAPERS

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—ALLISON. At the residence of the bride's father, 495 Russell St., Detroit, June 18th, 1878, by Rev. Geo. W. Lowe, Chester H. Clapp, of Detroit, to Miss Jenny E. Allison.

SUMNER—TICKNOR. At the Hawkins House, in this city, Thursday, June 20, 1878, by the Rev. O. J. Perrin, Mr. George W. Sumner, and Mrs. Louisa J. Ticknor, both of Pittsfield, Mich.

SIMMONS—SIMMONS.

REPUBLICAN STATE
CONVENTION.

The Republican State convention met in the Opera House at Detroit on the 13th inst. It was a large gathering, nearly every delegation being full.

The convention was called to order by Major Geo. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ninde of the Central Methodist Church.

Jas. H. Stone, manager of the Post and Tribune, was made temporary Chairman, the usual Committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned till 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on credentials made their report, which was corrected and adopted. The Committee on Order of business and permanent organization reported for President of the Convention Zachariah Chandler; Sec'y John H. Wendell; and a list of Ass't Sec'y's and Vice Presidents.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following Platform which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Michigan, after 24 years of unbroken control of the State government in all its departments, invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and we point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which has been evinced by the State administration for the happiness and security of our citizens, the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved. That while we entertain an undoubting faith that in the honest judgment of mankind the past record of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and achievements, some of the most illustrious pages in our national history, we pledge to the future an unfaltering fidelity to the just and humane principles which in times of great public extremity inspired and created it; and we recognize among the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles the duty of securing to all its citizens a free and untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage and of protecting every man and woman from whom it claims allegiance in the peaceful pursuit of an honest life, by every legitimate means within its reach.

Resolved. That we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence apparent in so many directions that the business interests of the country are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be made enduring by the resumption of specie payments, now happily within immediate reach, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce, that in financial, as well as other matters, "the world is governed too much," and the pressing need of the time is stability upon which to build confidence, allowing the natural laws of trade to assume their healthful operation; and that, in common with the best intelligence of all parties, we rejoice in the early adjournment of Congress and the respite it will afford from the reckless and mischievous schemes of ignorant legislators, made formidable by the despotism of a cause.

We denounce repudiation in every form and repudiators in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community as binding upon all its members, and the failure to fulfill a public obligation as a stain upon both public and private honor; and we insist that the debts of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual liabilities.

We assert that no prosperity can be real or durable that is founded on a fictitious standard; that the value of paper currency, whether issued by government or by banks, is derived from its "promise to pay" and the credit that promise is worth; that the full benefits of such a currency cannot be realized unless it is convertible on demand into gold and silver; that a circulation of paper and coin interchangeable at par and at the will of the holder has been proved by experience to be the best known to commerce; that this country is too great to submit to a subordinate place among commercial nations, and its people too honest to be content with unredeemed and irredeemable promises; and in the name of all the producing classes and of every honest workman, we demand a currency that is not only worth its face all over the Union, but will command respect, recognition and its full value in every market in the world.

Resolved. That we view with apprehension the spread of opinions and the growth of sentiments, as embodied and proclaimed in the platforms, resolutions, publications, and speeches of the so-called National Greenback party, and the various socialist and communistic organizations and their advocates throughout the land, which, if adopted as the policy of government, must bring disaster and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend in a high degree to subvert many of those principles which we regard as fundamental in the structure and support of free government, and the Republican party will meet all these doctrines and tendencies with the most prompt, vigorous, and uncompromising opposition.

Resolved. That the question of the election of the present incumbents of the office of President and Vice President was finally settled by the Forty-Fourth Congress, and any attempt to reopen it on any pretense whatever is fraught with danger to republican institutions; and the Republican party of this State will maintain with inflexible firmness their right to the exercise of the functions of their respective offices until terminated in a constitutional manner.

Resolved. That the administration of Gov. Croswell has been prudent, wise, honest and economical, and that he is entitled to the cordial respect and confidence of the people of Michigan.

The nominations followed. Gov. Croswell was re-nominated for Governor by acclamation. Alonzo Sessions was nominated for Lt. Governor in the same way. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—Charles M. Croswell, of Lenawee county.

Lt.-Gov.—Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia county.

Secretary of State—Wm. Jenny, of Macomb county.

State Treasurer—Benjamin D. Pritchard, of Allegan county.

Auditor General—W. I. Latimer, of Mecosta county.

Commissioner of State Land Office—James F. Neasmith, of Kalamazoo county.

A State Central committee was elected as follows:

Chairman—Zachariah Chandler, of Wayne.

First District—James McMillan, D. O.

Fairland—T. S. Applegate of Lenawee;

R. A. Beal of Washtenaw.

Third—James O'Donnell of Jackson,

B. A. Ainger of Eaton.

Fourth—C. W. Clisbee of Cass, H. S.

Sleeper of Kalamazoo.

Fifth—L. W. Hearn of Kent, Chauncy Davis of Muskegon.

Sixth—W. S. George of Ingham, Calvin Wilcox of Livingston.

Seventh—Edgar Weeks of Macomb,

Richard Winsor of Huron.

Eighth—L. A. Fancher of Isabella, T. C.

Philip of Bay.

Ninth—Geo. A. Mitchell of Wexford,

J. H. Chandler of Houghton.

The convention was addressed by Hon. Z. Chandler and Gov. Croswell.

Speech of Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Chandler said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you with all my heart for the honor which you have conferred upon me this afternoon in electing me to preside over so large and so enthusiastic a body of men as I see before me. Why, gentlemen, are there so many here to-day? Why has the farmer left his plow and the mechanic his tools? Why has the doctor left his patients, the banker his bank, the lawyer his clients? Aye, and the clergyman his pulpit, to be present at this convention? Gentlemen, the reason is obvious. You see danger to your nation, and, therefore, you respond.

[Applause.] The rebels have captured Washington. Therefore you respond [Applause.] After having fought with the bayonet for four long years to gain possession of the capitol of your nation and fought unsuccessfully through bulldozing, through murder, through fraud, through assassination, through torture, they have gained possession of one branch of your national Legislature, and are soon liable to get possession of the other.

You have seen and realized this fact, and, therefore, you come up as one man here to protest against the outrage that has been committed. Therefore you come up here as one man, to again preserve this nation from foes. Yes, gentlemen of the convention, you can't trust the Democratic party. [Applause and laughter.]

I do not care what any single man, or what any dozen men may say;

they have determined, through revolution, to overthrow the Constitution and Mexicanize the Government. They have undertaken to call in question a title with which they have no more right to interfere than you have to interfere with theirs.

Now, fellow-citizens, all of these four different parties have undertaken to combine and call themselves the National party. How they make themselves a National party is beyond my power of comprehension, unless it be that they aggregate, and conglomerate, and bring together all the elements of error, of rascality and of wrong to be found in the nation. [Laughter and applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, these things have taken root. You must meet these issues fairly and squarely, and meet them with arguments. You must meet them in your school districts, in your cities, in your villages and in your towns. They will not stand argument for a half-hour. You must meet them and put them down by argument.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is said that the mission of the Republican party is ended and that the party ought to die. What has that party done that it ought to die?

We have had control of the nation for a little over 17 years. What have we accomplished in those 17 years? What have we done, that it is time for us to die?

When we took control of this Government, in a time of profound peace, when we had not had war for a long time, the credit of the Government was so low that your six per cent gold bonds sold for 80 cents on the dollar, or at a discount of 14 per cent. We carried on a war for the preservation of the Union. We carried it on for four long years, expending \$4,000,000,000, nearly one-half of which we have paid; and to-day your four per cent bonds, notwithstanding you owe \$2,000,000, instead of being at 14 per cent discount, as the six per cent bonds were when we took possession of this government, your four per cent bonds are to-day worth par in gold. [Applause.]

We have raised the credit of the government; we have saved the nation; we have restored the country, and we have abolished slavery and broken the shackles off from four millions of slaves. We have improved your rivers and harbors; we have carried out every pledge ever given to the nation except one; and that was to make greenbacks equal with coin, and we have got within one per cent of that.

The Republican party is progressive, and very few infected specimens being seen. We learned that sheep were kept in the enclosure from early grass till the weight of the apples bent the branches down within their reach, when they were turned out—usually in August. They devour the small partly grown apples as soon as they drop. In all the orchards where it was applied, manure seems to have operated favorably toward inducing fruitfulness.

A striking example was shown on the borders of this orchard, where an old tree of the fall orange, which

appeared to be about sixty years old, had become so enfeebled and partly dead that it was proposed to cut it down.

The owner, however, concluded to experiment further. He cut out all the dead branches, which were

nearly equal to the remaining top, and top-dressed the ground very heavily beneath.

The result was that in a year or two a single crop was sold for sixteen dollars and a half. When visited, it was found full of fine apples.

This orchard contains about one hundred and twenty trees, and the years

of heaviest bearing are the years that apples are scarce elsewhere.

This result was probably accidental in the first place, and produced by the time when the pruning and manuring were first employed.

Two years ago the crop sold for six hundred dollars, or an average of five dollars per tree, through the whole orchard.

This year the owner thinks he may not receive more than four hundred.

I have since learned that he had \$542 worth, besides

cider apples, from which he manufactures excellent vinegar.

party which placed me in the high position which I now occupy. I assure you it is a source of inexplicable gratification to me to feel that my official course thus far meets with your unqualified approval and endorsement. [Applause.]

It has been my aim, in the administration of the State government, to subserve the public good, to maintain untarnished the credit and high character of the State, to promote economy in every department, and in all respects to be faithful and true to the traditions and principles which have governed this Commonwealth for the last 20 years, and under which it has gone onward from prosperity to prosperity, until to-day, in all the elements of good government, it will compare favorably with any State in the Union, and more than favorably with any State under the control of our political opponents. [Applause.]

We have opened an early campaign, and for the off year it promises to be a very spirited one. I feel that the success of the Republican party in this contest is of vital importance to the State, and to the nation. When I remember that today there are millions in claims pending before Congress, from the rebellious States, growing out of alleged damages incident to the war, and some of those claims, of large amount, which had been adjusted and paid by the Rebel Confederacy, would have passed the present House of Representatives, unchallenged, save from scrutiny and care of the Republican members of Congress and especially the Republican members from Michigan [applause], I feel the importance of returning such men to the councils of the nation.

We are ready to pay every dollar of debt contracted to put down the Rebellion, but we are not willing to pay one cent of indebtedness contracted to promote that infamous wrong. [Applause.]

Now, too, certain men are seeking to disturb the business interests and peace of this country by reopening the vexed question of the Presidential title. These men themselves created the Electoral Commission, to settle that very question, and in all honor they are bound to abide the result.

Then we have another class of men in this country who seek to revolutionize our whole financial system, who demand a vast expansion of Government paper currency. We have to-day \$346,000,000 of this currency in circulation. What gives it its value? Not the stamp of the Government, for it bore that when it took two dollars and forty cents in paper currency to buy one in coin. It is the credit of the nation; the expectation that this currency will be redeemed, will be paid, that gives it its value. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, these things have taken root. You must meet these issues fairly and squarely, and meet them with arguments. You must meet them in your school districts, in your cities, in your villages and in your towns. They will not stand argument for a half-hour. You must meet them and put them down by argument.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is said that the mission of the Republican party is ended and that the party ought to die. What has that party done that it ought to die?

We have had control of the nation for a little over 17 years. What have we accomplished in those 17 years? What have we done, that it is time for us to die?

When we took control of this Government, in a time of profound peace, when we had not had war for a long time, the credit of the Government was so low that your six per cent gold bonds sold for 80 cents on the dollar, or at a discount of 14 per cent.

We carried on a war for the preservation of the Union. We carried it on for four long years, expending \$4,000,000,000, nearly one-half of which we have paid; and to-day your four per cent bonds, notwithstanding you owe \$2,000,000, instead of being at 14 per cent discount, as the six per cent bonds were when we took possession of this government, your four per cent bonds are to-day worth par in gold. [Applause.]

We have raised the credit of the government; we have saved the nation; we have restored the country, and we have abolished

slavery and broken the shackles off from four millions of slaves. We have improved your rivers and harbors; we have carried out every pledge ever given to the nation except one; and that was to make greenbacks equal with coin, and we have got within one per cent of that.

The Republican party is progressive, and very few infected specimens being seen. We learned that sheep were kept in the enclosure from early grass till the weight of the apples bent the branches down within their reach, when they were turned out—usually in August. They devour the small partly grown apples as soon as they drop. In all the orchards where it was applied, manure seems to have operated favorably toward inducing fruitfulness.

A striking example was shown on the borders of this orchard, where an old tree of the fall orange, which

appeared to be about sixty years old, had become so enfeebled and partly dead that it was proposed to cut it down.

The owner, however, concluded to experiment further. He cut out all the dead branches, which were

nearly equal to the remaining top, and top-dressed the ground very heavily beneath.

The result was that in a year or two a single crop was sold for sixteen dollars and a half. When visited, it was found full of fine apples.

This orchard contains about one hundred and twenty trees, and the years

of heaviest bearing are the years that apples are scarce elsewhere.

This result was probably accidental in the first place, and produced by the time when the pruning and manuring were first employed.

Two years ago the crop sold for six hundred dollars, or an average of five dollars per tree, through the whole orchard.

This year the owner thinks he may not receive more than four hundred.

I have since learned that he had \$542 worth, besides

cider apples, from which he manufactures excellent vinegar.

FAST HORSES.

The idea which gives a great value to a horse on account of its being able to win money is the one which is poisoning society. It is this that is making our young men corrupt and dissipated and reckless. This idea carried out induces men to get a living without work, and is the parent of untold mischief to the human race.

My friends, the grand old Republican party, that stood by this country in the hour of its peril, the party that held up the hands of the Union soldier, that rejoiced in his victories and mourned over his defeats, the party that proclaimed and made freedom national, the party that has built up the credit of this country until it stands to-day, as it never stood before, your bonds bearing four and four-and-one-half per cent, selling in the markets of the world at par—this party throws out its banners on the outer wall, and inscribes thereon. "No payment for disloyalty; no Mexicanation of this nation; no scaling down or repudiation of the public debt, created to suppress the Rebellion; honest money; honor and good faith toward all men."

And appealing to the "sober second thought" of the people of this State, in my judgment, it goes into this contest to win. [Applause.]

Documents.

The crazy little old woman who haunted the Court of Chancery in the story of "Bleak House" carried a reticule stuffed with what she called "documents."

There were only scraps of paper, bits of matches, fragments of lavender leaves, and a variety of miscellaneous rubbish in this melancholy collection, but poor Miss Flite clung to them as the muniments of an immense estate, and used to hold up the bag with the explanatory exclamation, "Documents, my dear sir, documents!" And then Mr. Potter slaps his hand down upon the heap of forged agreements, and dubious affidavits, and other odds and ends from the Night Editor's capacious pocket, and considers the case closed.

It is a mistake, fellow-citizens, to suppose that the mass of mankind are dishonest. The assumption has been made, and it has been made by men well known to you by reputation, that everybody on earth is dishonest, but themselves, and they are the great reforming classes that we find in the Nation. Fellow-c

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

LETTER IV.

TRAVERSE CITY, June 18, 1878.

Traverse City is one of the few fortunate towns in the State which have not been afflicted with a bankruptcy in the last five years, and the current of its trade has been, perhaps, as little disturbed by the panic, strikes, and business failures outside, as that of any other town of its size in the country. This truly enviable condition of affairs is due mainly, if not wholly, to the pay-as-you-go system of doing business, which is enforced here, and throughout the whole Traverse region, with a vigor which places every man financially on his merit, and puts all speculation on a fictitious capital out of the question. The vicious practice so common elsewhere of running up accounts, the effect of which is to assess the debts of those who don't pay upon those who do, is unknown here, and no article leaves the store, shop or farm till paid for. Even clerks are required to pay down for everything they take, and are paid for everything they bring in, regardless of their relation as employees of the firm, and the same economy is carried into municipal affairs. The fire department is supported, sidewalks kept up, and all other public improvements paid for by voluntary subscriptions, and nobody subscribes more than he can pay down. Prices rule low and profits are small, but this is more than compensated by the general confidence which the cash system inspires, and the general banishment of deadbeats to towns where credits are easy and every inducement offered for sponging a living. When Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co. first inaugurated the system here years ago, it met with much opposition, but the results have been so satisfactory to both buyers and sellers that I hear only expressions of pity for the towns and cities which have not adopted it.

An excursion to the principal farming districts of the county and through the leading business firms of the village reveals a steady and healthy growth in trade and agricultural departments, such as might be expected from the cautious principles upon which both are carried on. Grand Traverse county was organized in 1851, including at that time the territory which has since been divided into Manistee, Benzie, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Crawford, Antrim and Leelanau counties. Previous to 1851 all voting was done at Mackinaw and the territory was called Omema. The first election in the new county was held August 4, 1851, and the whole number of votes polled was 28. In 1859 there were 7,214 ballots cast in the same territory. The first post office in the county was opened at old Mission in 1852, and the receipts of the first year, amounting in all to \$3, were appropriated for the purchase of an office stamp. Mail was then received once a month. The first log cabin on the present site of Traverse City was built, in 1846, by Michael Gay, who is still a resident of the county, and soon afterwards Horace Boardman, after whom the river and lake are named built a sawmill where J. E. Grelick & Co.'s flouring mill now stands. In 1851 the Boardmans, father and son, sold out to Hannah, Lay & Co., and the site of the village, then covered with a heavy pine forest, was logged off and platted the following year. November 3, 1858, the late Lt. Gov. Morgan Bates, issued the first number of the first newspaper published in the region, the Grand Traverse Herald, now published by his nephew Thomas T. Bates. In 1872 the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, working its way up through the northern pines, far in advance of any settlements, extended an arm to Traverse City and so established an easy connection between that part of the State settled from the north and that settled from the south. Thus rendered readily accessible both by land and water, the growth of the Grand Traverse region in wealth and population during the past six years, has been almost incredible. Since the organization of Grand Traverse county eight independent counties have been carved out of it, the smallest of which has five times the population and ten times the assessed valuation of the whole original Omema territory.

Besides other shops and establishments common to all villages Traverse City now has two dry goods stores, five grocery stores, two hardware stores, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, three book and stationery stores, four clothing stores, cigar store, cigar manufacturer, merchant tailor, three agricultural implement stores, notion store, saw mill, planing mill, flouring mill, sash and blind factory, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, two tin shops, picture and picture frame store, furniture store, machine shop, foundry and machine shop, four shoe shops, six hotels, five churches, two newspapers, three primary, one graded and one parochial school, United State land office, three millinery stores, barrel factory, bakery, three restaurants, two livery stables and a carriage store. The Free Masons and Odd Fellows have flourishing lodges, and the village branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has outgrown its rental quarters, and is putting up a hall of its own, 60x30 feet in size, and two stories high, the money for which is, of course, already raised, as in this dash country, neither women nor men build on promises. The village has also six lawyers, six resident ministers, and four physicians. There are a dozen or so other villages in the county, each less than Traverse City, but representing a larger aggregate of capital and industries. These are Mayfield, Kingsley, Summit, Walton, Fife Lake, Williamsburg, Acme, Monroe Center, Old Mission, Mapleton, Long Lake and East Bay.

Among the business firms deserving of special mention for the extent of their operations and their active part in the development of the country, is that of Hannah, Lay & Co. The members of this enterprising and widely known firm are Perry Hannah, A. T. Lay, James Morgan, William Morgan and Smith Barnes. Mr. Lay looks after the interests of the firm in Chicago, Mr. Hannah has general supervision of the business in Michigan, Mr. Barnes is at the head of the mercantile department, while the Messrs. Morgan are silent partners. The firm owns a saw-mill here which has a capacity of 15,000,000 feet

The Marriage of a Woman to a Woman.

(Tuscarora, Nevada, Times-Review.)

Maraney Hughes was married in September last to a person who was known as Samuel M. Pollard. Her relatives opposed the match, and she eloped and was married without their knowledge, and a short time after their marriage Pollard confessed to her that he was a woman; that she had trouble with her relatives in the East; had lost her property and assumed the disguise of a man for the reason that avenues for making money would be open to her in that character which would be closed to her as a woman. Pollard has never given her any particular reason for this great wrong, but is believed to have been actuated by a foolish pride in appearing in the character of a married man. The victim was ashamed to acknowledge that she had been so imposed upon, and shrank from admitting the truth. Pollard, without actually threatening her life, repeatedly intimated that it would be bad for her if she exposed her, and she kept silence until a fortnight ago, when her aunt got an intimation of the fact and questioned her closely, and she related to her the whole story. The victim says that the woman's real name is Sarah M. Pollard, and that her trunk is filled with feminine apparel. A complaint was filed yesterday by J. C. Howerton, accusing Pollard of perjury in swearing when he took out the marriage license that he was a male.

A Real Romance.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)
There are few romances in real life. Imaginative writers construct many of them, and please the popular fancy, but there are few occurrences in life to furnish foundation for any. A genuine affair of the kind occurred in Cincinnati a few days ago, which is worth more than a mere formal marriage notice, and which may tend to assure the immense army of hopeful living couples that there may be something romantic in store for all.

The heroine was an intelligent but unpretending girl, who was forced by circumstances to work for a living. She sewed in a store at a salary so meager, and with work so laborious, that she gladly accepted a position as waiter-girl in a popular boarding-house. She had previously been offered a position as governess, but preferred the other. The only advantage the boarding-house afforded over the store was that of family sympathy. She was not so lonesome, had the sympathy of the family she served, and although the wages were less remunerative, she had less hard work, and besides had the friendship of the family she served.

Among the boarders was one probably as poor as herself. He was advertising solicitor for a city paper, with a very moderate income. Believing themselves poor, but yet able to keep the wolf from the door, an attachment sprang up, which developed into an engagement. Of course in their case, as in that of all other lovers, the course of love did not run smoothly. There were doubts of faithfulness and the consequent quarrels, until, a few days ago the young lady learned that she had fallen heir to an estate in Germany valued at \$50,000, and a personalty worth \$40,000 more, making in all about \$100,000 in American money. The young lady remained true to the lover of her poverty, and their marriage was consummated a few days ago at the Grand Hotel. It was a case of genuine affection, and as such deserves the sympathy of all lovers.

There is a lady in Boston who is described as being so very beautiful as to be almost without a peer—lovely as the fairest queen of fairy-land and graceful as a humming-bird upon the wing or an hour dancing the Highland Fling in the Paradise of the Prophet; and her beauty of face and form is equalled only by the many charms of her mind. In short, she would be perfection itself but for one fault—a very slight fault, it is true, but still a fault. She will get as "drunk as a fowl," swear like a trooper, and kick her husband out of bed.

A Dutchman repeated the adage "Birds of a feather flock together," thusly, "Birds mit ein Feder goes mit ihnenselv."

Canvas suspenders now seem to be worn by most all ladies. There's no "give" to them, and that's the reason you occasionally hear a button fly off when a lady grabs for her skirt.

"Will you name the bones of the head?" "I've got em all in my head, Professor, but I can't give them."

A Seventh street lady sent her little boy to a drug store, the other day, to get a porous plaster, and charged him particularly to be careful not to forget what he was going after. He went out, repeating the words to himself, and in a few minutes came back, saying: "Here, mamma; this is the poorest one I tood dit."

The cottage formerly occupied by a beautiful widow of Newport will be rented this season. Reason given in the widow's own words: "Too much balcony and too little Romeo." —[New Haven Register.]

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for a "candidate as organist, music teacher, &c.", was the following: "Gentlemen: I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

The monkeys can't be so ignorant after all. They were all educated in the high branches.

The girl of the period is not a self-supporting commodity, and it so happens that a vast number of the men of the period show no special desire to pay her board bills and furnish her with pin money. And nobody seems able to tell what is to be done about it.—[New York letter.]

"I hope this is not a counterfeit?" said a lover, as he toyed with his sweetheart's hand. "The best way to find it out is to ring it!" was the quick reply.

"Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all other States?" "Certainly not, my child; why do you ask that question?" Because I see all of the papers call it Pa."

Effectively observes *Punch and Judy* of London, "There is a good time coming, boys, but it is a good time coming, boys."

WAR OF 1812. Soldiers and widows pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. L. Bingham & Co., Atty's Washington, D.C.

The Potter Investigation.

June 11.—Jas. E. Anderson was recalled. He stated that he met Gen. Smith and told him he would withdraw all claims for himself if his brother could have a position in the Baltimore custom house.

A letter was put in evidence, written by Anderson, in which he writes to the Governor that the negroes were not registered—that they did not know registry books were open—that he had taken steps to inform them; and that his safety from Democratic bulldozers was secured by his circulating the statement that he had been sent there with the expectation that he would be driven out, that the Republicans might thereby make capital. That at that time he was surrounded by Republicans and supposed the parish was being bulldozed.

He stated that Gov. Kellogg and the State authorities were anxious that an election should not be held in the parish, and told them there was a much better way than that; it was a better way to have an election and have no Republican votes cast, and that in a parish which two years ago had given such a large Republican majority the fact of no Republican votes cast would be the best proof of intimidation; that that fact would do more good than all the proof of intimidation that could be given. The Republicans of the parish thought that a good idea, and they carried it out.

Ex-Congressman Darrall was called to the stand, and several letters of his was put in proof, in which he writes to Anderson that the appointment to the New Orleans custom house lies between himself and Packard; urges Anderson to write to Matthews in his favor; and that his requests will have weight with Matthews and others.

Q.—Was not this the understanding, as I draw from this letter, that you were to be appointed Collector of the port at N. Orleans, and when that was done Anderson was to deliver up the Sherman copy, and you were to be responsible that it would be delivered up? A.—That is what the letter stated. That is about correct. The understanding of Anderson was this: That he had written assurances from Sherman and Sloughton that they would do something for him; that Matthews knew of this, and he had written assurances from Matthews of it. Anderson always represented, up to that time, that he did not want anything but what was right and proper. In masking his returns he only represented to me that he had done what was right and proper in the interest of the Republican party, and he had written assurances from these men, who were down there, and he said that if they did not provide for him—in fact he threatened to publish it in the newspapers.

Darrall also stated that there had been efforts to obtain the Sherman and Matthews letters. He said he had been informed from a Democratic source that an offer had been made from parties in New York (Tilden or his agents there), and that copies had been furnished to the New York Sun and to a Republican Senator.

Matthew told witness he had information from a Democratic Senator that these letters of his had been offered to Tilden or his agents in New York, and that they did not consider them worth the purchase. I think he said he had it from a Democratic source. Am positive that was the only time these papers were ever mentioned between Matthews and myself, and he said they amounted to nothing as far as he was concerned. He said he was satisfied that Sherman had never written any such letter.

June 12.—The examination of ex-Congressman Darrall was continued, with the view to find out the nature of his relations with Anderson. The cross-examination by Mr. Cox was very searching, but no startling facts were disclosed.

William H. Seymour, the notary public before whom the Anderson-Weber document was sworn to, and H. A. Wilder and George Dicks, the witnesses, testified. They showed that Anderson signed the paper, but none of them could identify Weber, and there appeared to be some crookedness in regard to his signature, and considerable doubt whether he ever signed the protest. T. C. H. Smith, late appointment clerk of the Treasury, testified as to Anderson's application for a position, but gave no important evidence.

June 14.—Gen. Smith, late appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, was recalled. He produced the following letter, written to Gen. Smith by Stanley Matthews, dated June 20, as follows:

DEAR GENERAL—I have your favor of the 20th. No one is under obligations to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Baltimore. He told me he was satisfied. If he doesn't choose to take what you think is proper drop him. I pronounced nothing but to do what I could to have him appointed.

Yours respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

A Berlin letter throws some light upon Socialism in Germany. The writer attributes its rapid growth to the reaction following the flush times that succeeded the war with France. The number of Socialist voters is estimated at seven hundred thousand, and there are about forty newspapers printed in their interest. Twelve members of the German parliament are avowed advocates of Socialism, and the converts include persons of all classes and all conditions of society. At their meetings the question of a revolution for the overthrow of the present order of things is openly discussed, and the belief is entertained that all the European governments can be overturned. The leaders boast that they have many sympathizers here, but they find in this country the greatest obstacle in the way of their triumph is the pure American element, whose conservatism and respect for law and order has become a national characteristic.

A relic of curious old Israelitish custom has appeared in Brooklyn, in a suit brought by a sexton of a Jewish synagogue to recover \$75 from a widow as a fee for finding a desirable husband for her daughter. The sexton had collected \$30, but the widow claimed that \$75 was too high a price for a nice husband in these hard times. The office of the shadchan, or match-maker, has been recognized by the rabincal code from a very ancient period of Jewish history.

It is told of Spurgeon that it is his habit to shut himself up on Sundays, and that one Sunday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to his servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered, and the following answer returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with my Master."

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENDEN, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

RELIGIOUS.

The tree will not only lie as it falls, but it will fall as it leans. And the great question every one should bring home to himself is this, "What is the inclination of my soul? Does it, with all its affections, lean toward God, or away from him?"—[J. J. Gurney.]

Anxiety is the poison of life, the parent of many sins, and of more miseries. Why, then allow it, when we know that all the future is guided by a Father's hand?—[Blair.]

He who prays as he ought, will endeavor to live as he prays. He that lives in sin and abides in the ordinary duties of prayer never prays as he ought. A truly gracious praying frame is utterly inconsistent with the love of any sin.—[Owen.]

How very much the power of the minister's preaching depends on the preparing of the hearer's heart! If you come up to the church with your mind crowded with trifles and puffed up with vanity—what can ministers do? They can do nothing but beat the air. What else can they do if there be nothing before them but the air to beat at? It will make a sound and that is all. I fear that many of my dear people spend more time on the Sabbath morning in putting vails on their faces than in taking the vails off their hearts—more time in trying to make themselves appear before men what they are not, than in trying to make themselves appear before God what they are.—[Rev. W. Arnot.]

DETROIT MARKETS.

F. OUR—Choice white,	\$5 25 @ 5 40
Medium,	5 00 @ 5 25
Low grades,	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—Extra white,	1 12 @ 1 13
No. 1 white,	1 12 @ 1 13
Amber,	1 03 @ 1 04

CORN—\$8 @ 39 per bush.

BARLEY—\$1 00 @ 1 25 per hd. lbs.

RYE—\$0 50 @ 53c per bush.

BEANS—Unpicked, \$8 00 @ 1 00 per bush.

Picked, \$1 40 @ 1 45.

BUTTER—Prime quality, 12@12c. Medium 10@12c; poor quality 8@10 cts.

CHEESE—7 @ 8 c per lb. for new.

Eggs—Fresh 12@13cts.

HAY—\$0 00 @ 11 50per ton.

HIDES Green 5@6c; cured, 7@7 1/2c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@11c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11c; cured calf 11@12 sheep skins, 7@1 50.

HONEY—12@15c.

POTATOES—Peascoblows, 50; Early Rose 35@40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$10 00; to 10 25;

Lard, kegs 7@12c; smoked hams, 9 1/2@10c; Shoulders 5 1/2@6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50

@11 00 per bbl.

SALT—Saginaw, \$1 05 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50cts per bush.

SEEDS—Buckwheat 65c @ 70c.

Wood—\$2 75 @ 5 per cord.

WOOL—22 to 28 cts. has been the price paid for Wool throughout the State during the past week.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

The market is dull and prices 25 to 30 cts. lower than last week. Good steers averaging 1,300 lbs, brought \$4.50 per hd. 9 head mixed, averaging 880 lbs, sold for \$3. 13 head averaging 912 lbs, brought \$3.62.

Sales of Sheep: 44, averaging 110 lbs, at \$4.65 per cwt. 59 averaging 90 lbs, at \$3.15 per cwt. Other sales were at about these figures.

DETROIT LIVESTOCK.

The market is dull and prices 25 to 30 cts. lower than last week. Good

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used —either white or tinted, as desired.

The blessed rain once more. —Repairs to the old Normal School building are going forward at a rapid rate.

The number of names taken in this city for Pray's County Directory is 1,630, Township 333.

O. E. Thompson is never tired expatiating upon the merits of the Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

A number of new and commodious pleasure boats can be seen upon the river this summer.

Half-fare tickets to and from all points can be purchased on the railroads for the Fourth of July.

The Royce Reaper can be seen in the rear of Fords grocery store. Mr. Barr, the agent, will be happy to show it to you.

The Light Guard and the Sextette Band of this city are invited to participate in the Fourth of July celebration at Ann Arbor.

The grocer, C. H. Cady, is making a good thing of it at Ann Arbor. He sold 17 bushels of strawberries there last Monday.

Large quantities of strawberries are being shipped from here to Detroit every day by Mr. T. Phillips and other growers.

Lawn festival for the benefit of the pastor, in the yard of the A. M. E. Church, next Thursday evening June 27th. The public is invited.

Our thanks are due Mr. T. Phillips, on the plains, for a couple of quarts of those famous big strawberries, which he is so noted for raising.

Mr. Skinner is, just now, dispensing justice with unusual vigor. For the last few days he has disposed of an offender each morning before breakfast.

The farmers report a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the growing corn of this year. As yet the crop is very backward, and in some instances replanting has been done.

Strawberries grow big this year. Wm. Cross showed us a box averaging 3½ inches in circumference. A. S. Gardner, on the plains, presented us a box that went half an inch better.

We are prepared to give Fourth of July celebrators a mammoth poster—size of COMMERCIAL, 30x44 in chase, or if desired double or thrice the length, and at reasonable rates. Call and see.

Capt. Allen and Spencer attended the Soldiers' Re-union at Kalamazoo, Thursday. Spencer says that Allen's oration was received with great enthusiasm, and complimented on every hand.

Letters remaining uncalled-for, in Post Office, June 21: Ernest S. Bailey, H. L. Gillett, Flora A. Guthrie, Rev. A. R. Hicks, John Hendric, G. W. Kilburn, C. D. Owen, Chas. Reed, Mrs. Maggie Smith.

Our new freight house is fast approaching completion. The foundation and walls are strong enough for a six-story building, and without doubt, when done, it will be the most substantial structure in town.

We supposed that G. A. & T. Neat had introduced into their store everything under the sun that inventive genius in their line could devise. It seems we are mistaken, for they are now selling a rich article of Dutch cheese.

The Detroit papers contain the information that Bronson Howard, the prolific and well-known play writer, will spend the summer on a farm near Ypsilanti, where he will produce a new play for the Rice Extravaganza Company.

Belleville is going in for a big Fourth of July celebration. The Pioneers of Wayne county and the Red Ribbon Club unite, Levi Bishop and S. Titus Parsons, of Detroit, and Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth, are to be the orators. A pleasant ride down the river.

The Democratic County Convention is called at Ann Arbor, July 2d. We give the number of delegates this section of the county is entitled to: Augusta 4, Pittsfield 3, Salem 4, Superior 4, York 4, Ypsilanti Town 4, Ypsilanti City, 1st ward, 2, 2d 2, 3d 3, 4th 2, 5th 4.

A number of the Light Guards have begun the usual summer practice at target-shooting. A silver cup belonging to the regiment is to be contested for some time during the season, and in consequence there is considerable good natured rivalry existing among the various companies. Judging from the exceptionally good scores our men are making we would not be very unsafe in predicting their success as the winners.

Florence Rice Knox has an European reputation. She has not for years sung at a concert where the admission price was less than 75 cents—usually a dollar. And it is not with her consent that it is placed here at 50 cents for reserved seats, and 35 cents and take the chances. But it was hoped and believed that it would be made up by a largely increased attendance. The concert takes place next Tuesday evening, and we are assured it will be a treat rarely enjoyed by even our citizens, accustomed, as they are, to musical concerts of a high order. Mrs. Beebe, of Jackson, will take the place of Mrs. Cook, of Brooklyn.

Gen. Sam. Cary, the renowned orator, will address a mass meeting of the citizens of Ypsilanti and vicinity next Tuesday afternoon, June 25, at 2:30 o'clock, on the green, Congress street, opposite Henderson & Sweet's planing mill. Mr. Cary, on the stump, is equal to any orator in America, unless it be "our Moses." He will present the views of the Greenback party. I invite Bro. Pond especially to come down and hear him.

An unusually pleasant festival and lawn party was given by the Ladies Aid Society of St. Luke's Church at the residence of Mrs. John Gilbert, on Friday evening of last week. The spacious and elegant grounds were enjoyed by all present, and as an additional attraction several boats plowed the waters of the beautiful artificial lake. In a financial way the social was also a success, a gain of about thirty dollars being the result.

McKinney and Chapoton, the straw bailiffs, were to have had their examination before Justice Skinner, on Saturday last. The examinations were to have been held separately, and that of McKinney was begun, but owing to the non-arrival of some witnesses was not completed. Chapoton was remanded to the care of Sheriff Case, and McKinney was allowed to depart on bail. The examinations will be continued June 25th, at 9 A. M.

We take the painful news from the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 17th, of the death of Joel Loveridge, a son of S. M. Loveridge, by drowning. Joel was fourteen years old. He went in bathing last Saturday, and the water being cold, "it is supposed that he was seized with cramps, as when he rose he shouted for help, but sank before aid could be secured, his comrades being too small to render him any assistance. The body was in the water over an hour before it was found." A large circle of old-time friends in this city and vicinity unite in the following expression by the Gazette:

"Mr. and Mrs. Loveridge have the sympathy of the entire community in this more than ordinary bereavement, following so closely as it does upon the burial of their daughter, in March last."

YPSILANTI, June 6th, 1878.
OWEN FAWCETT, Esq.
Dear Sir—The undersigned, having witnessed with much pleasure the performance given here by you and your company on the evening of Monday, June 3d, and with a desire to testify our appreciation, request you on the return of the company from the interior of the State, to give here two more performances on any evenings that will best suit your arrangements. Your early answer is requested.

Very truly yours,
S. H. Dodge, F. P. Bogardus,
J. H. Worley, C. S. Worley,
J. F. Sanders, C. B. Lamb,
A. M. Noble, F. Joslin,
C. E. Samson, H. W. Samson,
H. Van Tuyl, C. D. Kimball,
C. King, H. Hutchinson,
P. C. Sherwood, C. E. King,
F. Cutler, C. M. Harris,
I. Wertman, J. F. Miller.

JUNE 20th, 1878.

GENTS—I accept with pleasure the compliment you suggest, and will, with your permission, name the evenings of Friday and Saturday, July 5th and 6th, upon which occasions will be presented two special entertainments. Trusting, in the future, to deserve your good will, and thanking you most sincerely for the compliment, I am
Gratefully yours,
OWEN FAWCETT.

The excuse for retaining the card and billiard rooms that shutting them out of the club will be "knocking the COMMERCIAL, and so don't do it," is born of human depravity. It is the most degraded argument that could be used. It comes from a poisoned heart and degrades the listener or victim who acts upon it. It would seem impossible only for the lowest of human creatures to resort to such an excuse. It is the most convincing proof that the thing thus to be perpetuated and by such miserable artifice is demoralizing in the extreme. A thing is right or wrong, no middle ground. If right, it should be supported on its own merits. If wrong it should be excluded because it is wrong. If it is doing an injury, if it stands in the way of combining all the forces of temperance against the great evil, for which sole purpose the club was organized, wisdom and policy even, independent of its being wrong and demoralizing, should impel every sensible member, every well-wisher of the club to demand their immediate exclusion. The COMMERCIAL lays no claim to being such a mighty lever as to hoist these things. It may, like the humblest individual, contribute its share of influence. It is the mighty and grand upheaval of moral sentiment that demands it and says it must come or another club, upon a basis that every citizen in city and country can endorse, including the entire body of men, reformed on principle, must be organized.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[REGULAR MEETING.]

MONDAY EVE., June 17th, 1878.

Council met.

In the chair.

Roll called.

Present Ald. Kishler, Robbins, Roys, Fraser, Cremer, Thayer, Follmor, Smith, and Hutchinson, Absent Ald. Owen.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From Clerk, that he had received the following communication:

YPSILANTI, Mich., June 15th, 1878.

To City Clerk,

DEAR SIR.—By a unanimous vote of the Ypsilanti Reform Club, I am authorized to extend to the Mayor and the Hon. Common Council through you a cordial invitation to be present with us to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. Awaiting your favorable consideration,

I remain respectfully yours,

F. E. CROPSEY,
Secretary Y. R. C.

On motion invitation accepted.

From same, that he had received bond of John M. Cutler.

On motion bond approved.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Cornwall Fire Co., care of engine 1 year....\$400 00

Order paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes 9, Nays 0.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Robbins:

RESOLVED, That the motion to grant petition of Wells Burt and others for Gas post on River street be reconsidered.

By Ald. Frazer, moved to amend as follows. That said petition be allowed to erect a gas post without expense to the city, and that the same be lighted by the city, amendment carried and resolution as amended adopted.

By Ald. Cremer:

RESOLVED, That the contracts for City printing of last year be continued in force during the ensuing year.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

By Ald. Cremer:

RESOLVED, That the Marshal be instructed to erect a Lamp post at Plum creek bridge for the benefit of the public at large. Adopted.

By Ald. Thayer:

RESOLVED, That the Marshal be and is hereby instructed to notify Mr. James Wilkinson and Mrs. Leach, to new plank the cistern on River street, front of their buildings or to fill up the same with dirt, within ten days from date, June 17th, 1878. Adopted.

By Committee on Streets and Walks:

RESOLVED, That the Marshal be and is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk five feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Hamilton Street, in front of the premises owned by Mrs. Munson, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Section 4, of Ordinance No. 7.

And if any person before whose premises such walks are hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walks within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walks at a fair valuation, and report the same with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional. Adopted.

By Ald. Follmor:

That the Marshal cause all street Gas lamps in the city to be thoroughly repaired forthwith. Adopted.

By Ald. Hutchinson:

RESOLVED, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for keeping in repair, cleaning and lighting the city lamps for the ensuing year. Adopted.

By Ald. Thayer,

That the resurfacing of South side of Congress street bridge be left to the committee on bridges, with power to set. Adopted.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, July 1, 1878, at 7½ o'clock.

FRANK JUSLIN, City Clerk.

It is said that an ex-mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York, upon a certain occasion gave every newsboy and bootblack of that city a new hat, in the crown of which, in each case, were the following words neatly printed, in gilt on circular pieces of black paper: "Don't drink, don't swear, don't chew, don't smoke! Be industrious, work hard, play hard, and you will never be less. With the best wishes for your future welfare."

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

NEW WHEELER & WILSON,

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it.

744-tf

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY 12th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express
Chicago.....L.V.	7 30	9 00	4 00	5 15	9 00
Michigan City....	9 25	11 10	6 35	11 15	
New Buffalo.....	9 47	11 21	6 57	11 35	
Niles.....	10 45	12 15	8 12	9 00	12 35
Kalamazoo.....	12 33	1 40	10 00	10 28	2 17
Battle Creek.....	1 27	2 13	11 08	3 16	
Marshall.....	2 25	3 00	11 37	3 49	
Albion.....	2 52	3 21	Jack. A. M.	12 05	4 10
Jackson.....Ar.	4 00	4 40	A. M.	12 45	4 50
Jackson.....L.V.	3 45	5 40			
Chelsea.....	4 40	6 31			
Ann Arbor.....	5 09	6 47			
Ypsilanti.....	5 38	7 24	2 27	2 30	6 45
Wayne Junction.....	6 02	5 45	7 52	2 44	7 09
G. T. Junction.....	6 33	6 16	8 25	3 20	7 45
Detroit.....Ar.	6 45	6 30	8 40	3 25	8 00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Express.
Detroit.....L.V.	10 20	9 35	5 45	6 30	9 50
G. T. Junction.....	7 15	10 00	5 00	5 35	10 40
Wayne Junction.....	7 48	10 25</td			